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RULE-AIDERS EFFECT THOROUGH REVISIONS TO SEEK MORE UNITY

Members of Council Increased By Ten to 222—Represent Wider Fields Than Before

WILL MEET SEPTEMBER 23

Selections Made by Ando in Consultation With Premier—More Women Included

For effecting closer unity among the entire people of the nation in their effort for assisting the Imperial Rule, the National Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been entirely renovated, with the appointment of 222 members, composed of 172 new members and 50 former members.

In the selection of the new members of the Council, it is significant that men and women engaged in industrial, commercial, educational, cultural and other activities who are qualified to be leaders among the respective fields have been selected. The appointment of the members was announced Thursday.

The new council will meet for four days from September 23. The sessions will be held at the Greater East Asia Association Hall in Marunouchi which now houses the Rule Aid body.

The selection of the new members of the council was chiefly done by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Aid Association, on consultation with Premier Hideki Tojo, president of the association.

Lieutenant-General Ando, in his task referred closely to the regulations governing the cooperative council which were revised some time ago in a move to make the council meet the needs of the current situation more adequately than before.

Lieutenant-General Ando, himself, has assumed the presidency of the cooperative council, a post which he will hold in addition to the vice-presidency of the Rule Aid body.

The new cooperative council has 222 members. This shows an increase of ten members over the membership of the old council.

A study of the list of members will show that the new council will be different in character than the old one.

In the first place "new" men, that is, members who will sit in council for the first time, dominate the body. They number 172.

Another feature of the new council is that as many as 63 members are actively interested in various activities which are essential to the attainment of the aims of the Greater East Asian War.

Among these members are men employed in factories, companies, and shops, leaders of village and neighborhood associations, and village and town headmen.

Another feature is the increase in the number of women members. There are altogether nine of them, whereas there were only three in the old council. This is a change which indicates that the leaders of the Rule Aid association have a keener sense of the importance of the role to be played by the nation's womanhood in the great task of bringing the war to a completely satisfactory end.

Rule Aiders to Meet

The third conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is scheduled to meet at the Dai Toa Kaikan (Greater East Asia Hall) at Marunouchi for four days, starting from September 26, it was announced by the Secretariat of the Association on Wednesday, reports Domei.

The slated conference will be attended by 222 members of the Council, who were newly-appointed as the result of the recent reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

MALAYS PLAN MONUMENT

In Honor of Japanese Soldiers Who Died in Singapore Attack

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 26.—The Malays in Johore Province are planning to erect a war monument in honor of the soldiers of the Japanese Forces who sacrificed their lives in the course of the Japanese attack on Singapore as an expression of the gratitude of the Malayan population to the Japanese fighting services.

Already, ¥2,700 in donations have been made by the Malayan residents in Segamat, in northern Johore, toward the fund for the construction of the monument.

Fifty Fish per Hour

Members of the Imperial Forces now guarding Attu Island from attacks of the enemy, may be amateurs at the hook-and-sinker pastime but their efforts in this line are well rewarded because the finny tribe in these parts seem none too shy about accepting the proffered bait. Shown are a couple of our fighting men hauling in a "whopper." (By courtesy of the War Ministry)

JOSEPH GREW VISITS HULL IN WASHINGTON

Former U.S. Envoy Here to See Roosevelt—Talks Not Divulged

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, who arrived in the United States recently aboard the evacuation ship, Gripsholm, called on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, upon his arrival in Washington, according to a report received here from the American capital today.

After conferring with Hull for more than an hour, Grew later was questioned by newspapermen but he refused to divulge the contents of his conversations with the Secretary of State.

The former envoy, however, disclosed that he intended to see President Roosevelt at the earliest possible opportunity.

Meantime, observers here are under the impression that Grew will be appointed adviser to Hull on matters pertaining to East Asia.

Claims Moscow Parley Successful

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Churchill-Stalin conversations at Moscow ended in perfect satisfaction for all of the three Powers participating, declared William A. Harriman, American Lease-Lend Executive in London, who participated in the conversations as a special envoy of President Roosevelt, in a press interview given when he arrived in London on Monday night with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a London dispatch received here today.

"During my stay in Moscow," Harriman said, "I could clearly perceive the firm resolve of the Soviet people to fight through the war as well as their rigid faith in a final victory, just as when I went there last November with Lord Beaverbrook, the War Production Minister."

"The United States will spare no efforts in offering whatever collaboration is needed."

It is expected that Harriman will go back to Washington immediately to report to Roosevelt regarding the results of the conversations.

TANAKA TOURS PHILIPPINES

Army Commander Inspects Cebu, Davao and Legaspi

Domei

MANILA, August 26.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, made an extensive inspection tour through the Philippines for five days from August 22 until August 26, the Press Section of the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines announced today.

20TH CENTURY SEEN AS ERA OF NEW ASIA

Western Rule Ends as Asiatics Rise for Power, Says Yoshitomi

Domei

NANKING, August 26.—Just as the 19th century was the period for the liberation of the European races, Masaomi Yoshitomi, chief of the press section of the Japanese Embassy here, declared last night in his nationwide radio broadcast that the 20th century is the time for the Asiatic races to free themselves from foreign oppression.

Speaking on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Opium War, Mr. Yoshitomi pointed out that the British and American imperialistic encroachments, which started with the Opium War, now have been swept out of Asia and, at last, this section of the world is having its rightful position restored.

Continuing, Mr. Yoshitomi declared that this restoration movement is being carried out with increasing impetus with India actively fighting for its Independence.

Despite the fact that the trend of events are very clear, Mr. Yoshitomi deplored the fact that Chungking still does not realize the utter impossibility of forming a second front on the Asiatic continent.

Neither does Chungking realize that its meddling in Indian affairs will not help reconcile India and Britain, Mr. Yoshitomi said, adding, it is about time that Chungking views the Anglo-American Powers in their true light and put an end to its betrayal of not only Asia but the Chinese people as well.

Lesson to Chinese

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 26.—Chinese leaders who are exerting all efforts for the reconstruction of China are learning a valuable lesson from the post-Restoration activities of the Japanese leaders, according to Chao Tsun-yo, chief secretary of the Special Municipal Government of Shanghai.

Mr. Chao observed that all the reform policies adopted by the Japanese leaders following the Meiji Restoration were centered upon the absorption of the science and civilization of the Occident while developing the traditional character of Japan. This wisdom of the Japanese leaders, Mr. Chao said, may be held to account for the success Japan has achieved in counter-acting the British and American aggression.

Mr. Chao said that the fast-approaching centenary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty, which falls on August 29, causes him to feel all the more deeply that the activities of the post-Restoration leaders of Japan serve as a valuable lesson to the Chinese who now find the important mission of effecting a rebirth

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PRINCE ABBAS HILMY OF EGYPT ARRESTED; ENMITY AGGRAVATED

Britishers Charge Member of Royal Family With Inciting Strike Efforts

WAS HEAD OF LABOR PARTY

Disturbances Flare Up Among Laborers—May Slow Up Munitions Output

Amidst the prevailing delicate political situation in Egypt, the recent arrest by the British authorities of Prince Abbas Hilmy of the Egyptian Royal Family has given impetus to the anti-British movement there which is assuming serious proportions, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi from Rome this morning.

According to a dispatch reaching Rome on Wednesday from Egypt, the paper states, Prince Abbas Hilmy, assuming the presidency of the Labor Party soon after the imprisonment of the president of the party two months before, started the movement for the emancipation of Egyptian labor from the yoke of British capital.

This campaign reached its climax when, on August 10, the Prince severely criticized British exploitation of Egyptian labor in his address delivered in the name of the president of the Labor Party, resulting in the outbreak of strikes and other disturbances in various parts of Egypt.

Out of fear for the further aggravation of the situation, the British authorities in Egypt ordered, through Egyptian Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, the arrest of Egyptian workers and Prince Abbas Hilmy, president of the Labor Party.

The high-handed British action of arresting the Prince is serving to give impetus to the anti-British movement among the laboring classes, and will eventually result in lowering the output of the Egyptian munitions industries.

Raps British Imperialism

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 26.—The tactics followed by British imperialists in penetrating into India were identical with those applied for the invasion of China—the acquisition of cotton as practiced in India replaced by the enforcement of opium in China—J. Rahman, member of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the Indian Independence League of Shanghai, declared tonight in a radio speech.

Mr. Rahman's speech, broadcast at 9 o'clock from Station XGOI, was one of the features of the current Anti-British Week, in connection with the 100th anniversary of the Opium War.

The speaker was formerly president of the Indian National Association, which recently was dissolved preparatory to the group joining the projected central organization.

"British invasion of other countries, throughout history, has been carried out through the channel of trade, but the course of events have taken a different turn according to the attitude of the victimized people," Mr. Rahman declared.

Slaves for Centuries

"As peaceful traders the British were permitted their activities and the usual protection was given to them in India because of the hospitable nature of the Indian rulers of the time," he added. "This hospitability resulted indirectly in the enslavement of the Indian people for a period of three centuries.

"In China, after the British had failed at other means of invasion, the crafty statesmen of England con-

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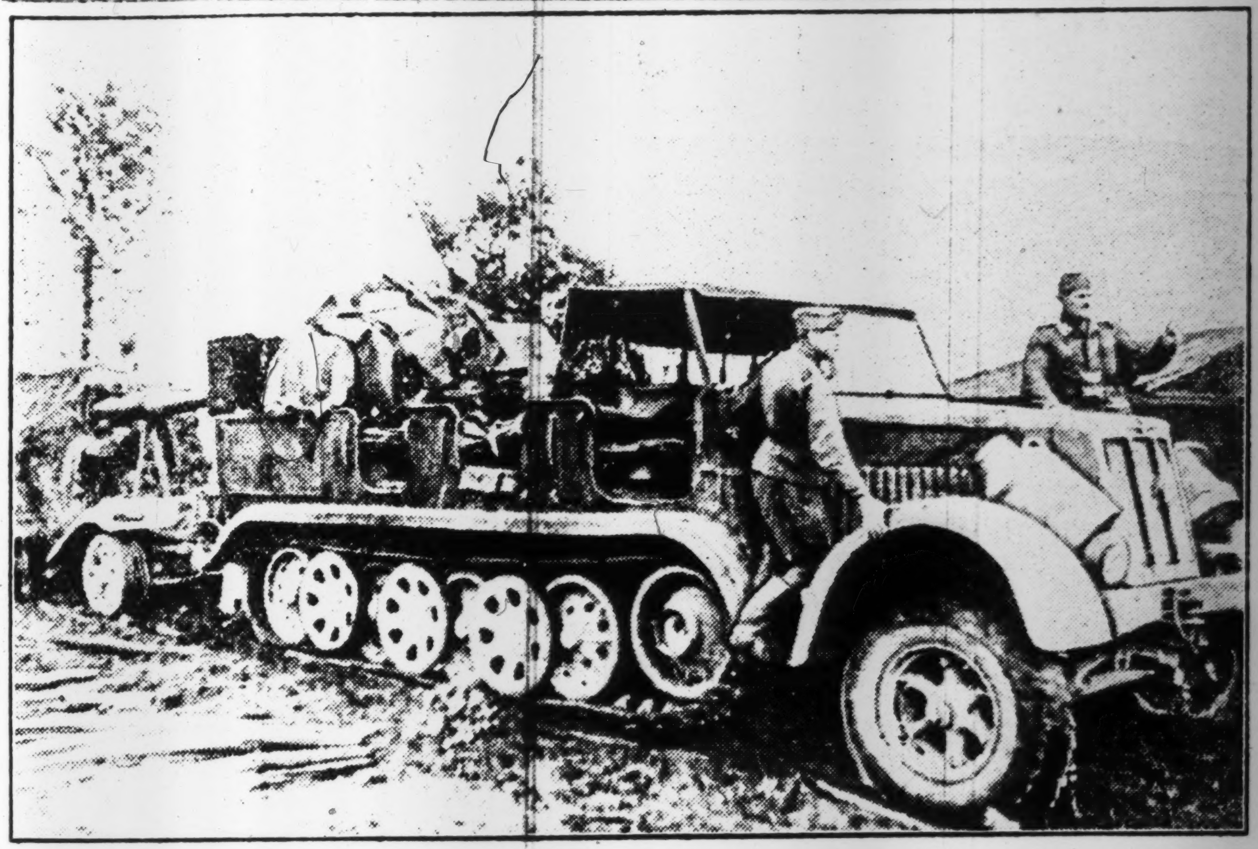
Rolling Onward to Stalingrad



The impressive might of the German mechanized units has been clearly proved in the past few weeks of titanic struggle now going on in the Caucasus area. Despite the superhuman efforts of the Soviet defenders, the mighty war machine of Chancellor Hitler has shown itself undefeatable and unstoppable. Shown above is a field gun unit enjoying a momentary breather.

SARACOGLU REVIEWS ANKARA NEUTRALITY

Statement by Turkish Premier In Parliament Noted for Clarification

NO RADICAL CHANGE SEEN

Third Power Amity Touched—U.S. Activity Partially Successful

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, August 25.—Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu's speech in the Parliament on August 5 will be noted for its clarification and enforcement of the Turkish neutrality in the world-wide hostilities and also for its pronouncement regarding some renewed food policies, informed circles here are stressing.

The Turkish neutrality in particular will no doubt be enforced at this stage of the international situation. The question, however, is how and under what guiding principles it will be kept up. From this viewpoint, the same neutrality, though confirmed by the Turkish Premier as having undergone no radical change, will be worthwhile to be closely surveyed.

As introduced by Premier Saracoglu, the enforced neutrality mainly consists of four items, namely, (1) Respect of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance, (2) maintenance of friendly relations with Germany, (3) renunciation of the doctrine of "Greater Turkey" and (4) continuance in armed neutrality.

Another thing to be noted, despite its being touched by the Turkish Premier in a casual way, is his positive remark for the future maintenance of friendly relations with some of the third Powers, which, though unnamed by him, clearly comprise the United States and the Soviet Union.

Regarding the further continuance of friendly relations with Soviet Russia and Britain, it will be understood in some way in the light of the conclusion of a Soviet-American and an Anglo-American treaty, respectively, in July this year.

Though admitting to some extent the Axis onslaught against the Anglo-American forces, the Turkish statesmen including President Ismet

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Midlands Objectives Blasted by Luftwaffe; Many Cities Assaulted

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Strong formations of German bombers yesterday afternoon caused serious damage to war industry plants in the Midlands when they released large quantities of high explosives and incendiaries, the High Command announced today. Continuing their assault against objectives on the British Isles, other bomber units attacked Ipswich, on the eastern coast of England and caused explosions and fires in the northeastern section of the town as well as on harbor facilities, it was said. Harbor facilities at Great Yarmouth and hangars and barracks on an air field near Ipswich also were badly damaged by the German air raid, it was said. All German machines returned safely to their bases, the announcement declared.

CHINA YOUTH CORPS ALL SET FOR BIRTH

Platform Submitted to National Government by Sakutaro Asahina

The platform for the organization of the Chinese Youth Corps, which had been mapped out by Sakutaro Asahina, vice-president of the Nippon Youth Corps, was submitted on August 24 to Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China who is the chief-secretary of the New Citizen's Movement Encouragement Commission, states the Yomiuri-Hochi, according to its Nanking dispatch dated August 26.

Mr. Asahina was invited by the National Government to act as a leader of the New Citizen's Movement which is now being pushed throughout the areas under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government and has been studying concrete plans for the organization of the Chinese Youth Corps for the last one month.

As the programs had been mapped out recently, Mr. Asahina submitted detailed reports on investigation and plans to Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng on August 24. On the following day, he had an interview with President Wang Ching-wei and explained the tentative plans. He is scheduled to leave China for home today.

In a press interview held at the Publicity Department, Wednesday, Mr. Asahina stated as follows:

"The National Government, in conducting the New Citizens' Movement, has placed much importance on the basic problems. They first launched the training of the youths who will in the future become the pioneers of the construction of China and for the protection of East Asia. This fact clearly indicates the far-sighted deliberation of President Wang Ching-wei.

"During the last summer vacation, the National Government conducted the training of superior students mustered from all provinces. During one month of training, Chief-Secretary Lin Pai-sheng has devoted himself to the enterprise from early morning till late at night.

"I sincerely hope that the Chinese Youth Corps will be organized as early as possible and, in mutual cooperation with the Nippon Youth Corps, contribute to the consolidation of the Sino-Japanese relations on a moral basis."

Control of Mare Nostrum, Areas in Africa, Necessary to Italy After War, Avers Gayda

Clarifying Italy's object in the current war in his article entitled, "The Future of Italy and Her Lebensraum" which appeared in the Giornale d'Italia dated Tuesday, Virginio Gayda, editor of the paper, stressed that domination over the Mediterranean Sea was necessary for Italy and at the same time made known that country's territorial demands.

The gist of his article as reported by an Asahi Rome dispatch dated Tuesday follows:

"Italy requires the eradication of British and other Powers' influence from the Mediterranean Sea, and the mastery of strategic points over the sea extending from Gibraltar to the Suez, which are vital for the maintenance of freedom on the Mediterranean. In other words, for the protection of her territorial sovereignty it is necessary for Italy to place under her control Corsica, Dalmatia and Malta in addition to those regions hitherto under Italy's protection.

"The recovery of the East African empires, Ethiopia in particular, must be realized. For the maintenance of the empire the political unity of the countries along the Red Sea is also required by Italy.

"As to North Africa, it is needless to say that Italy deems it necessary to possess Tunis and Algeria adjoining the Italian territory there. Furthermore, in order to link the Mediterranean with other oceans it is necessary for Italy to place under her political as well as economical control the possessions in equatorial Africa as well as British Nigeria. With these vast colonies acquired, Italy will be able to contribute toward the establishment of a New World Order."

REICH PLANES BOMB RETREATING SOVIETS

Detect Troops, Vehicles, Heading For Novorossisk on Black Sea

BIG LOSSES INFLICTED

Enemy Machine-Gunned From Low Altitude—East Front Battle Rages

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Strong formations of Stuka and bomber planes yesterday continued their successful attacks against the Soviet troop columns retreating toward the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the German News Agency learned from military sources today.

High losses were inflicted on enemy troops and vehicle columns as the bombers incessently machine-gunned and bombed them from low altitudes.

23 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Operating over the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German light bombers yesterday effectively supported by land operations, during which, the Soviets lost 23 tanks, 10 guns and a considerable number of men either killed or wounded, the German News Agency learned from military sources today.

An additional 42 enemy tanks were destroyed in the Vyasma and Rzev sectors, where the German Stuka bombers played an effective part. During the fighting, 43 Soviet planes were shot down.

Simultaneously, carrying out daring assaults against Stalingrad, the Luftwaffe effectively bombed important supply routes and either destroyed or damaged seven transport trains.

On the Volga River, a freighter was sunk and three additional vessels as well as a tanker were set afire.

Caucasus Range Crossed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 26.—German Mountain Corps crossed over the Caucasus Mountain range, and succeeded in reaching a point 95 kilometers north of Kutais, Georgiass, and also the two ports of Novorossisk and Tuapse are now within the range of German artillery.

Nearing Trans-Caucasus Railway

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—German troops concentrating in the Caucasus Mountain district are approaching the Trans-Caucasus Railway line, running from Ordzonikidze to Baku, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow.

Allied Party at Tiflis

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 26.—A British-American military commission arrived at Tiflis to confer with the Soviet authorities concerning the part to be played by the British-American air forces and other special units in the Trans-Caucasus district, it is reported from Teheran via Ankara today.

Prokhladnaya Reached

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 26.—The Red Star printed today the first report from the firing line in the sector around Prokhladnaya, junc-

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FURIOUS TANK CLASH REPORTED AS RAGING AT STALINGRAD GATE

Defenses at Prokhladnaya Pierced by German Spearhead Despite Bitter Resistance

SOVIETS ADMIT ADVANCE

Communications to North, South of Key City Severed—Red Troops Isolated

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—German tank units headed for the besieged city of Stalingrad have encountered Soviet tank forces brought up to re-enforce the foremost front and now are engaged in a furious battle, according to a Moscow report received here today.

Despite desperate Soviet resistance during the past 24 hours, a German spearhead, consisting of tank and land forces, have pierced the defenses of Prokhladnaya, 60 kilometers southeast of Georgiyevsk on the Rostov-Baku railway line, the report said.

Commenting on the battle for Prokhladnaya, the organ of the Soviet Army said, the German forces are advancing despite heavy losses, the report stated.

Meantime, German paratroops, after descending on the other side of the Don River, continued their speedy advance toward Stalingrad, the report said.

Simultaneously, the Soviet army organ admitted that following a fierce battle, the German forces have successfully driven a wedge into the Soviet defense on the eastern bank of the Don River and have penetrated deep into Soviet positions, it was said.

Communications Cut Off

Communication lines to the north and south of Stalingrad have been cut off completely by German land and air units, which are said to be 1,000,000 strong, according to a United Press report received here from Moscow today.

Isolated on the banks of the Volga River, Stalingrad now faces the same fate as that suffered by Sebastopol, the report said.

Simultaneously, Soviet forces in the area have been trapped and have no means of escaping while such industrial machinery as could be dismantled and shipped away from Stalingrad via the Volga River have been dismantled, it was said.

Stalingrad Aflame

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—The city of Stalingrad is turned into a sea of flame and smoke, having been bombed continuously by German airplanes and the city is now facing extreme danger, it is reported from Moscow by United Press. The Warehouse district on the Volga River is burning most fiercely.

Outer Defense Pierced

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 26.—The heavy industrial zone on the western shore of the Volga is now placed in a hopeless condition as German forces have broken into the outer defense line of Stalingrad, it is reported by the National Broadcasting Station from New York today.

Reaching Final Stage

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—With the attack on Stalingrad rapidly reaching its decisive stage, German land forces are relentlessly attacking the Soviet positions, while from the air, pressure is also being applied on the Red defenders, an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow reported here today.

Large formations of German dive-bombers are raining heavy-caliber bombs on the city, causing considerable damage, and Messerschmitt fighters are machine-gunning Red positions with effective results.

It is also reported that German parachute troops are being dropped in great numbers in the rear areas of Stalingrad.

Admits German Advance

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 26.—The surging advance of German troops on Stalingrad is recognized by the Soviet authorities and in this connection, the official communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau today said:

"Against the German forces that crossed the Don River, Soviet troops are engaging them in a fierce fight. With huge numbers of tanks under the protection of its air force, the Germans have pressed upon the Soviet units and succeeded in advancing."

Meanwhile, the Pravda has urged the soldiers of the Red Army to make their best resistance against the German advance, and this is re-

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Press Comments

Thursday, August 27

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Sublime and Brave Spirit of Sappers
CHUGAI—Asiatic Races and Indian Problem
ASAHI—Chungking's Protest to Britain
MIYAKO—Reliance on Japan

Sublime and Brave Spirit Of Sappers

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The advance of the Japanese Forces on the Malay Peninsula and the annihilating operations against the Singapore fortifications have won the highest admiration as unparalleled in the history of the world in their scale and the rapidity of the operations.

As the details of the operations have come in, it has been made clear that the brilliant successes made by the Japanese Forces in the Malay Peninsula and Singapore were due to the valor and courage of the Japanese Units which transcends humanity, and we are simply overwhelmed with great inspiration. Especially are we greatly struck with the unusual courage and bravery of Sub-Officer Fukui and Sub-Corporal Yamamoto who were awarded citations.

Sub-Officer Fukui fulfilled an important duty in enabling the Japanese Forces to cross the Johore Strait, and although he received a fatal wound, he continued to command his boats and breathed his last when he came back to the northern bank of the Strait, while Sub-Corporal Yamamoto also received a fatal wound in the breast and with his body smeared with gushing blood, he successfully steered his boats to the landing point and after satisfying himself that the soldiers on board had completed their landing, he passed away shouting "Banzai" for His Majesty the Emperor and praying for the victory of the Imperial Forces.

Since of old it is the spirit of Japanese soldiery to stop fighting only when he is fatally wounded. We cannot read the details of the most courageous and daring actions of the two soldiers without tears. The distinguished services rendered by them have at last come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, and they were promoted two ranks at a jump and are regarded as the paragon of the entire Japanese Forces and model examples of the entire nation.

Asiatic Races and Indian Problem

CHUGAI—Contrary to British propaganda, the situation in India is steadily growing worse. There is no reason to suppose that the uprising will be confined to the present dimensions. The intensity of feeling can easily be seen in the fact that even the sepoys under the command of British officers are sympathizing with the Indian people and are showing signs of aiding them in the independence movement.

The British military authorities are taking great pains in the distribution of the sepoys so as not to enable the local Indians to communicate with them. They are skilfully maneuvering to station Indian soldiers of entirely different provinces who are total strangers in the areas to which they are assigned. Nevertheless, since sepoys are as much Indians as the rest of the people, it is not likely that the results sought by the British in taking such measures would be achieved. British worries are speedily mounting precisely on account of indications everywhere that the sepoys are sympathizing with the populace.

The Indian independence movement, the Hindu struggle against their British rulers, is not merely a problem of India. The upheaval most directly bespeaks the rising trend of antipathy toward the British among all the races of Asia. Restoration of Asia to its former glory means a struggle against the British, expulsion of British influence from entire Asia. As long as there is any remnant of British influence, no restoration of Asia can be expected. Thus we wish to emphasize the fact that complete independence of India, the struggle against British power in order to regain that independence, is a problem common to all the races of Asia.

The Indian problem thus, is a problem of all Asia, but this does not mean that we shall intervene. There is no need to reiterate at this stage that it is the Indian people who must secure their independence for themselves and that the post-revolutionary construction should be undertaken by the Indian people alone. We emphasize the necessity of settling the Indian problem on the joint responsibility of all the Asiatic peoples only because we wish to urge all the races of Asia to rise in arms now, taking the cue from the Indian people, to drive out British influence from the entire Asiatic world. We have not the space to recount the crimes committed by the British in all parts of Asia but existing facts speak for themselves.

Besides all the peoples of the south, Manchoukuo, China under the new National Government, Thailand, Burma and many other countries have old scores to settle with the British and are united in their efforts to clear their countries of British influence. They are identical in spirit in their antagonism toward the British.

Only the Chungking regime stands as a black sheep among the fold. No one knows better than Chiang Kai-shek that the British, aided by the Americans, are furthering their ambition to trample Asia underfoot with tyranny and their bigoted sense of superiority. We have difficulty in understanding why Chungking should be content with its status of servant or slave to the arrogant British.

While all the races of Asia are striving to expel what remains of British influence from every corner of the continent and the surrounding islands, Chungking alone is running counter to the great movement. Moreover, it is kowtowing before the self-complacent sense of superiority shown by the British. It casts a slur on the honor of all the Asiatic races. Chungking is thus an enemy of entire Asia. It may perhaps be useless to seek to awaken the Chungking leaders but the innocent people of China must open their eyes to the big fact we have pointed out.

Chungking's Protest to Britain

ASAHI—The report that the Chungking Central Committee lodged a vigorous protest with the British Government through the Reuter News Agency over the drastic measures of suppression the British have adopted against the Indians gives a strong impression that a most noteworthy tendency has appeared in the relations between Britain and Chungking over the racial issue.

Chungking, as a matter of fact had been struck by the horns of dilemma over the Indian problem. On this account it could not express its own opinion on the question. The dilemma was that the main banner under which it was engaged in its struggle against Japan was the racial doctrine, so that it could not be indifferent to the fate of the Indians struggling for emancipation from the British yoke, while it must respect the British position because it is in the same boat with perfidious Albion in the War of Greater East Asia. Chungking was thus torn between two factions on the matter of principle.

Consequently, at the time of the Cripps mission to India when Anglo-Indian negotiations were held, Chungking urged the National Congress Party in India to effect a compromise with the British. Similarly, even in the face of the intense chaos into which India had fallen owing to the drastic British measures of suppression, the chief secretary of the Executive Yuan, Chiang Ting-fu, in reply to a foreign correspondent's question, had no choice but to utter such inanity as that Chungking hoped to maintain friendly relations with Britain and at the same time must preserve its friendship with the Indian people.

Since then, however, the Indian situation grew worse under the increasing tyranny of the British. At this time, the Minister of Propaganda of the National Government at Nanking issued a stirring statement in which the rejuvenated Chinese Republic promised wholehearted support to the independence movement. Over this turn of affairs, Chungking was further agitated by dissension in public opinion.

Compelled thus to liquidate its sitting-on-the-fence attitude, Chungking issued the protest in question. If, however, Chungking really wished to realize its demand, stated in the protest, for equal treatment for all Asiatic races, obviously it cannot leave unrectified the inconsistent attitude it is taking of dependence on Britain and the United States. It must reconsider deeply the meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, which is being fought to break the unjust principle of Asiatic domination practised by the British and Americans. At any rate, there is no way in which to reconcile its alliance with Britain and the United States with its claim of being engaged in a racial struggle.

Reliance on Japan

MIYAKO—In his account of conditions in Thailand, Premier Field Marshal Pibul Songgram said that Thailand had been in a decadent state because there had been no powerful State in Asia on which she could rely upon. Now that Japan is securing the leadership of all the nations of East Asia as the most powerful and purposeful State in this part of the world, Thailand is greatly reassured and can now set herself to following the example of Japan in building up her strength and bringing prosperity to the nation.

Premier Pibul has spoken well. Japan is now truly the leader of East Asia and the pivotal center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Both China and Thailand do well to rely on Japan and to follow her example, thereby assuring their rise and progress. On the part of Japan, it is not hesitating to lead the way and aid them in every way in order to complete the co-prosperity sphere system in Greater East Asia. It feels that it is its duty to do so.

It is a matter for much felicitation for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere that under the inspired efforts of the National Government, China, as a rejuvenated nation, is growing stronger and more vigorous. It is hoped that those who have not yet done so would now awaken from their evil dream of the last hundred years and take part in the great reconstruction.

The same can be said to Thailand. Under the able leadership of Premier Pibul, let us hope that any lassitude that might still remain as a vestige of the past world be washed out so that the nation can grow into a powerful ally of this country.

Burma and the Philippines are steadily achieving renovation by ousting Anglo-American influences from all their systems. It will not be far off when they will completely restore Asia for the Asiatics.

It is a source of regret that India and Australia still seem remote from that goal but once they are sufficiently awakened events are likely to move faster than anticipated and renovation may be achieved quite soon.

BATAVIA IS REVIVED AS NEW E. ASIA CITY

Japanese Army Authorities Have Worked Wonders, Says Tsukamoto

Domei

BATAVIA, August 26.—Under the direction of the administration of the Japanese military authorities in Java, the erstwhile Dutch capital of the East Indies is fast becoming a new East Asia metropolis, declared Sakae Tsukamoto, first Mayor of the Special Municipality of Batavia, in explaining his administrative policy.

Mr. Tsukamoto declared his administration is bending every effort to give relief to the unemployed and put them back to work, with a monthly expenditure of 100,000 guilders being spent for that purpose.

Among the unemployed are found a large number of workers who have come to Batavia from the Celebes and Borneo to earn a living, Mr. Tsukamoto revealed, adding that many of them are returning home of their own accord. Many, however, are employed in the development of natural resources, including foodstuffs, in the vicinity of the city, he said.

Mr. Tsukamoto continued that the municipality has made a list of all the unemployed according to their education and training, which will serve as a quick means of meeting the demand for labor.

In an effort to ensure smooth distribution of foodstuffs among the 650,000 population, the municipality has established offices which take charge of food delivery, the new Mayor said. He added that, in addition, the city has officially fixed the prices of commodities.

Turning to the question of native employes in the administrative offices, Mr. Tsukamoto said that the city is giving every chance to approximately 1,000 native officials to re-educate themselves so that they can easily adjust themselves to the new situation. All of them are voluntarily taking daily lessons in the Japanese language after office hours in the five schools established for this purpose, he said.

So far, Mr. Tsukamoto continued, 96 national schools have been established in the city, each of which has an enrolment of approximately 500 pupils. For public recreation, playgrounds and tennis courts have been opened to the public, and even the Batavia Zoo which was closed to the native inhabitants by the Dutch authorities in pre-war days is now accessible to them.

The municipality is seriously concerned with the problems of public health, Mr. Tsukamoto said, adding that already 10 municipal health centers have been opened to the public free of charge. Every possible opportunity is being taken advantage of to teach the importance of sanitation and public health to the native people, he said.

The Japanese authorities, the Mayor continued, are trying their best to elevate the standard of public knowledge and education, pointing out that radios have been installed at various points within the city, through which news bulletins, musical programs, and lessons in Japanese are broadcast. Various functions will be held to educate the native population, Mr. Tsukamoto disclosed.

Saracoglu Reviews Ankara Neutrality

(Continued From Page 1)

Inonu and Premier Saracoglu, generally belonging to the old-school statesmen, cannot perfectly get rid of their old idea of the Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the world, which seems to have been somewhat confirmed by the two treaties mentioned above.

As to the apparent stress of the importance of the Turko-American relations, there are some reasons or rather circumstances which drive Turkey into that necessity, well-informed circles here are agreeing. The first circumstance is the current difficulty of the State finance in that country, which is now using about one half of the total budget for the armed forces to strengthen this so-called armed neutrality.

Then there is a question for that country to make up for the shortage of vital goods as oil and iron. Turkey, within her boundary, has many oil fields, many of which, however, are still in the state of prospecting.

Regarding the shortage of wheat, Premier Saracoglu explained in the Parliament that about 250,000 tons are to be imported from some other country. Turkey, so far borrowed from Germany sums amounting to 190,000,000 lires. These sums have been all appropriated for the purchase of machines and other war goods, which had nothing to do with the enrichment of the necessities for the nation's daily life.

At this juncture comes the vigorous activity of American Ambassador at Ankara Laurence Steinhardt, who is shrewd enough to see the wants of Turkey at a glance. Skilfully availing themselves of the lingering atmosphere favorable to Britain and America among the upper strata of the Turkish leaders, Ambassador Steinhardt, with all the sweet words he could think of, has fairly succeeded in maintaining friendly relations between Turkey and his country.

The Washington Government has promised through him, it is said, that the former will supply the latter with about 15,000 tons of wheat within 45 days after the promise. The Turkish Premier is reported in this connection to have revealed that the American supplies will be increased at will as long as Turkey is able to offer shipping services for the purpose.

Commemorative Stamps On Market Soon Feting Manchoukuo Founding

The special postage stamps of five and 20 sen value will be sold by post offices throughout the country, beginning September 15, in commemoration of the decennial anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire, the Communications Ministry revealed on Wednesday, states Domei. The five sen issue depicts a Japanese and Manchoukuoan boy on a background of a map of Japan and Manchoukuo, while the 20 sen commemorative stamp shows the crest of the Orchid of the Manchoukuoan Imperial Household in the center supported by a chrysanthemum and orchid flower design on either side.

Prince Abbas Hilmy Of Egypt Arrested: Enmity Aggravated

(Continued From Page 1)

centrated upon the use of opium. In order to force the drug on the Chinese masses, they started distributing opium free, only to reap a rich harvest in the end.

"Between 1820 and 1830, the importation of British opium into China totaled 16,000 chests a year, which within the next nine years went up to 30,000 chests, despite the enactment of prohibitive laws by the Chinese Administration.

"The British policy represented a worse crime than that of the ordinary highwayman. John Ruskin, the famous British writer and philosopher, once pointed out that the British Government and the Britisher in China want both money and the life of the Chinese, while the ordinary highway robber wants either money or life. The results of Britain's past policy, are vivid before your eyes.

"Huge buildings like Sassoon's, Jardine's, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and others stand today as immutable testimony of the Chinese robbed of their money as well as their life.

Ruined by Opium

"Britain's opium flowed into China easily, and the mischieves worked by it were innumerable. The sons of noble Chinese families became opium addicts. They squandered their parents' money and became vagrants, and in the end many parents committed suicide as their shame became unbearable. Workers became lazy and unmindful of their business and left their families starving. Then they turned into thugs and thieves. Government officials stopped observing their duties and became corrupted.

"The Chinese Government's attempts to wipe out this evil failed and Britain's armed forces were responsible for firmer strongholds the monster drug secured on China.

"Opium followed the British flag wherever it went. However, with the extinction of the British flag and influence from this part of the world as a result of the War of Greater East Asia, we can be sure that the deadly drug will follow its master."

Fasting for Freedom

Fasting for 32 days to encourage his brethren aspiring to gain the complete independence of India, Viodl Hari, a 23-year-old Indian patriot, arrived at Bangkok on Wednesday afternoon, clad in a yellowish clerical robe and carrying a tricolor flag of Free India and a Thai national flag in his hands, reports Domei from Bangkok today.

At the headquarters of the Independence Federation, the young Indian patriot who was also observing the ascetic practice of silence told the Domei reporter by means of writing as follows:

"For the first 18 days, I took nothing but coconut milk and now am drinking sugared water with lemon juice. Now my mind has become serene and I don't think of anything but of the independence of my fatherland. Here at Bangkok, I will continue my fast for 13 days more and pray for the independence of India, world peace and the assured means of living for humankind even at the sacrifice of my life."

Reich Planes Bomb Retreating Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of the Rostov-Baku Railway and the Rostov-Grozny Railway.

The report said the Red Army in the southeast of Pyatigorsk retreated after a fierce fighting and the Germans have advanced into the Prokhladnay district, repulsing the strong Soviet resistance. Likewise German units are advancing with large tank corps under the protection of its air force.

The Germans are further attempting to drive deep into the Soviet position, but the Soviet troops are strongly repulsing the attack from their positions on hills. As the Germans are intending to rush forward, it is reported the battle in this sector is expected to become more fierce.

Pushed Toward Black Sea

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 26.—The Soviet forces are now facing a danger of being pressed to the northeastern shore of the Black Sea, according to the Pravda.

In the neighborhood of Azov, Soviet sailors have joined the Red army in making a desperate resistance against the German offensive.

Airplane pilots belonging to the air units of the Soviet Black Sea fleet have also participated in the battle west of the Kuban River, and are bravely fighting German planes.

OLD PESOS DECIDED LEGAL MONEY IN P.I.

National Bank Notes Also Valid—New Issues Unlikely

Domei

MANILA, August 26.—In parallel with the statement issued last night by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Philippines, regarding the use of worn paper currency, the Finance Section of the Military Administration has decided that treasury notes of the former Commonwealth Government and bank-notes of the National Bank of the Philippines will be recognized as legal tender as long as their denomination figures remain legible.

It is improbable that new issues of treasury notes and bank-notes will appear in the Philippines hereafter, as they had been printed in the United States, the Finance Section pointed out.

It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, the Financial Section further said, that the old pesos notes will gradually disappear as they become old and soiled.

That the old treasury notes and bank-notes are not accepted as taxes is merely a groundless rumor, the Finance Section declared.

Though soiled and torn paper currency cannot be exchanged for new ones at the National Bank of the Philippines, it is possible to deposit soiled paper currency in the bank, the Finance Section said, adding that the bank will pay in new notes when the deposit is drawn.

The Finance Section said that the present policy will not be changed, although the problem of how to deal with the old paper currency will continue to be discussed until a central bank is established to recover such currency. The authorities revealed that at the present time the exchange of new notes for old is limited to soldiers and civilians connected with the military service.

Furious Tank Clash Reported as Raging At Stalingrad Gate

(Continued From Page 1)

garded as testifying to the serious condition facing Stalingrad.

The Pravda also reported in its today's issue that German units advancing toward Stalingrad are now fighting a desperate battle northeast of Kotelnikovsk, and the Germans are attempting to break into the Soviet defense line by sending reinforcements of tank corps, which are overwhelming the Soviet tank corps.

In the meantime, it is reported that German tank corps have succeeded in wedging deep into the Soviet line, and it seems that the battle in this sector will increase in severity and importance.

Axis Units Cross Havla River

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 26—German mechanized units that crossed the Don River on August 24, have succeeded in crossing the Havla River in the northwest of Stalingrad on August 25, and also in the south of the city they reached a point 36 kilometers from the Volga River, it is reported by O.F.I. today.

Meanwhile, in view of the crisis, the defending Soviet army has mobilized all its troops, and even women's corps are said to have been sent to the front.

German forces in the northwestern sector have also interrupted the Moscow-Stalingrad Railway Line, and the retreat of the Soviet forces to the north has thus been cut off.

The total number of the troops on both sides engaged in this battle of Stalingrad is estimated at about 2,000,000, with several thousand tanks and airplanes.

Join P.I. Retailers' Organ

Domei

MANILA, August 26. Japanese military authorities have announced that nationals of India, Spain, Germany and Italy will be included as members of the Filipino Retailers' Federation, organ under the Daily Necessities Distribution Guild, and will receive daily necessities through the federation.

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Kansai Notes

A rare treat is offered to local showgoers in the form of a stage show presented by 25-year-old youth, Nobuo Arimitsu, better known as the "Human Pump," who possesses a strange constitution enabling him to perform superhuman antics. The "Human Pump" is now performing daily to bewildered audiences at the Shochiku Gekijo in upper Shinkaichi and may be seen until September 5.

Enough to awe learned doctors in Japan—the Kyushu Imperial University having offered ¥100,000 to conduct a post-mortem—the unique performances of superman Arimitsu will send chills running up and down the audience's spines. To mention only some of his antics, the "Human Pump" swallows about 20 glass marbles which can be heard rattling in his stomach and then shoots them out again in rapid succession; swallows live goldfish and throws them up, the fish swimming again in their bowl as if nothing had happened; swallows a string of miniature light bulbs attached to a cord which can be seen illuminating the inside of his stomach; swallows a dozen black and white stones which he throws out in alternative order; swallows five brand-new safety-razor blades one after another together with the glass splinters of a light bulb, later throwing out the glass and then razor blades—all five at once; drinks a bucketfull of water with which he puts out a blazing fire, shooting the water out of his mouth like a pump.

This may all sound incredible but as the well-known adage says—"seeing is believing." Apparently the lining of his stomach and alimentary tract are as strong as leather besides being oversize. Consequently, the "Human Pump" is unable to digest any food so that he thrives on medical injections and vegetable and fruit juice. It is boasted that he is the only one of his kind in the wide world so that the opportunity of seeing the performance should not be missed.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 26: Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. A. Fay, Mr. R. Holzapfel, Mr. J. Hmelnitsky, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kempiak, Mr. F. Kagayama, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mitomi, Mr. Y. Nose, Miss H. Ohte, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. J. Saillens, Mrs. L. Saillens, Mr. A. Saillens, Mr. W. Theiss, Mr. K. Yokoo.

Among the new arrivals at Hotel New Osaka on August 26 were: Mr. Heibei Hirano, Mr. Ryohei Hirano, Mr. Mituo Ozaki.

The second full-length culture film on the War of Greater East Asia, "War Report of Malaya" released by the Japan Eigasha with the support of the War Ministry is now being shown at the Hankyu Kaikan until September 1.

Following the advance of the intrepid Imperial Forces down the Malay Peninsula, "War Report of Malaya" is a movie packed with action guaranteed to hold the audience spellbound for more than an hour. Totaling 11 reels in all, including several hundred feet of film taken by enemy cameramen which were confiscated from the captives, "War Report of Malaya" is a historic record which vividly proves to the people on the home front as well as to people of the Axis nations that the strength of the Japanese Army is unchallengeable and second to none.

Starting with the advance into Malaya from the Thai frontier at the outbreak of war on December 8 last year, the camera follows in the footsteps of the Japanese troops—the infantry, tank corps, bicycle corps and air force—through jungles infested with wild fauna, over mountain ranges, through British defense lines and all the way down the peninsula to Singapore.

"On to Singapore" was the battle-cry of the Japanese Forces and at last on February 15, the British troops waved the white flag and the "impregnable" fortress island fell. The climax of "War Report of Malaya" is that unforgettable scene where General Sir Arthur Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, and his staff, war weary and disheartened, met with Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita at the Ford Motor Company plant.

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MEMORIAL DAY SET FOR NIPPON MINERS

All Mine Workers to Worship At Shrines on September 21

For the dual purpose of encouraging increased production and appreciating the services of the 500,000 miners throughout the country, which are comparable to those of the soldiers of the front, the Mining Association of Japan has designated September 21 as "Mine Memorial Day", reports Domei.

The designation was based on the fact that the late Emperor Meiji was pleased to honor the silver mine in Innen, Akita Prefecture, with a visit on September 21, of the 14th year of Meiji (1881). The first "Mine Memorial Day" will be observed on the coming September 21 when various functions will be held at the various mines which are members of the Mining Association of Japan.

A spokesman for the mining association said that a petition was presented last spring to the Government authorities to designate a national memorial day for the miners but that the Government authorities have not taken formal action as yet. The present designation by the association was made with the understanding of the authorities, the spokesman said, adding that he expects that the memorial day will be made a national memorial day sooner or later.

It is revealed that the miners at the silver mine in Akita Prefecture have observed the honorable day every year since the gracious visit by the Emperor Meiji who was pleased to enter the Pit No. 5 personally to inspect the mining, selecting and refining operations there. Every year on this memorial day, the miners have assembled in front of a monument which was erected following the Imperial visit and pledged themselves to increase the production in the course of solemn rites.

Following this example, all the miners throughout the country will worship before the mountain shrine in their respective districts on the "Mine Memorial Day" before entering their assigned pits for the day's work.

Aid to Overseas Chinese

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 26.—To meet the urgent needs of the Chinese returned from the South Sea regions, the Shanghai office of the Overseas Chinese Affair Commission is making arrangements with the competent Japanese authorities for the restoration of the facilities for remittances from those regions and for postal communication between the Chinese here and their families in those areas.

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20th Century Seen As Era of New Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

of their country imposed upon their shoulders.

Meanwhile commenting on the results of the Nanking Treaty, Yuen Shu, president of the Hsin Chung Kuo Pao, admitted that the Nanking Treaty, which led to a series of unequal treaties placing China in a semi-colonial position, also served to arouse the racial consciousness of the Chinese.

In this connection, Hsu Hsi-ching, editor-in-chief of the Central Electric Communication Corporation, also expressed an opinion to the effect that the Nanking Treaty had the merit of introducing Western civilization into China but this merit was overwhelmed by the demerit of bringing about individualism and Communism among the Chinese. Individualism prevented the Chinese from fostering nationalism while Communism caused incessant strife among the Chinese themselves, Mr. Hsu said.

With reference to the present conditions in China, Mr. Hsu declared it is essential that the Chinese should whole-heartedly embrace the principle of an "Asia for Asiatics" in order to effect the rebirth of China.

Gripsholm Reaches U.S.

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The diplomat exchange ship, the Gripsholm, has arrived at Jersey City, New Jersey, from Lourenco Marques with 1,451 American repatriates, according to a New York report received here today.

China Gives New Court Rule

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 26.—The bindings of the Bureau of Trade Marks will be a deciding factor in the adjudication of court cases concerning trade marks, it was officially announced here.

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NOTICE

In view of the impending **second evacuation** all nationals of the following countries:

United States of America
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Dominica
Guatemala
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Venezuela

residing in Japan and wishing to evacuate, but having failed to submit their written statement to this effect, are requested to contact immediately either:

The Swiss Legation
Foreign Interests Section
16, 3-chome, Omote-machi,
Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo

Or

The Swiss Consulate
83 Kyomachi,
Kobe

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STALINGRAD IS DOOMED AS NAZI AIR UNITS BOMB CITY IN ALL-OUT ATTACK

General Offensive on Soviet Stronghold Reaches Climax

RED DEFENSES BROKEN

800,000 Troops Under Von Bock Smashing Russians From Two Directions

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 25.—The German general offensive on Stalingrad reached a climax today, with the German air units bombing the city in an all-out attack. The German air raiders are raining bombs upon many factories and the railway station, setting on fire an oil refining plant and enveloping the entire city in flames, it is reported.

Meanwhile, subjected to the onrush of the German charging units which made a forced crossing of the Don River, the Soviet fortification line setting forth desperate efforts to defend Stalingrad is being forced back step by step. The German panzer units carried hundreds of pill-boxes constructed over a section 20 kilometers in depth in the southwest of Stalingrad and additionally rushed into the Soviet artillery positions, which have been smashed and silenced at last.

The Soviet forces are seemingly trying to resist to the last soldier with the whole of Stalingrad turned into a fortified city. With the Don River crossed by the Germans and the defense line in Kretskaya pierced, upon which Marshal Timoshenko's army had so far depended as the last base for counter-offensives, it seems that the fate of Stalingrad has already been sealed.

Red Communications Menaced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—Reuters reports that 800,000 German troops under Field-Marshal Feodor von Bock have started a general attack on Stalingrad from the northwest and southwest, threatening Marshal Simeon Timoshenko's defenses.

German troops and mechanized units which have crossed the Don River in the Tshirskaia sector, 125 kilometers southwest of Stalingrad, are advancing toward the strategic city on the Volga whose southern communication lines already have been severed by the Wehrmacht advance further to the south.

German operations also have imperilled communication between Stalingrad and Moscow. With railway contact between Stalingrad and Moscow rendered difficult, Stalingrad has been forced to rely upon reinforcements from Moscow coming down the Volga River from Saratov and Kamyshin.

The German vanguard forces reportedly are within 60 kilometers of Stalingrad.

Fighting in Caucasus Sector

Domei

MOSCOW, August 26.—The Soviet Information Bureau yesterday announced that fighting was raging at Kretskaya, in sectors northwest of Stalingrad and northeast of Kotelnikovsk at Prokhladnaya and south of Krasnodar.

Soviets Transferring Factories

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Soviet authorities have started to transfer factories from Stalingrad and, at the same time, have ordered Stalingrad citizens to cooperate in constructing defense positions around the city, according to a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today.

Germans Occupy Elborus

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Moscow reports admit that German forces succeeded early this morning in occupying Elborus, highest point in the Caucasian Mountains, according to Washington dispatches reaching here today.

Meanwhile, German forces which occupied Prokhladnaya, important junction on the Rostov-Baku railway, have commenced large-scale operations, spreading fanwise with some troops advancing along the railway line in the direction of Makhach-Kala, on the Caspian Sea, and other troops advancing directly southward along the railway line in the direction of Ordjonikidze, according to other reports reaching here today.

Caucasus Advance Continues

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Despite desperate Soviet attempts to stem the German advance, both the Germans and its allies continued to progress forward in the mountainous areas in the Caucasus, the High Command announced today in com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Government Distributes Large Quantity of Goods to Farmers

Plentiful Supply of Necessary Materials Including Kerosene, 'Tabi,' 'Miso' and Salt Assured for the Best Harvest Season in Nine Years

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has begun distributing large quantities of all kinds of necessary materials, including everything from kerosene, "jika-tabi" footwear, and "miso" bean paste to "sake" wine and salt to the farmers throughout the country, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported yesterday.

The distribution of these materials was begun early this year because it is expected that the prevailing fine weather will result in harvesting time coming earlier than usual. This year's rice crop is expected to be the best in nine years.

The farmers have been assured of a plentiful supply of kerosene, which is used in killing harmful insects and also in the husking operations. It is understood that a large amount of kerosene has been left over from the 750,000 cans which were distributed earlier to stamp out insects, and this kerosene, together with the supply just distributed, will be adequate to meet the estimated demand of 1,500,000 cans for husking operations. If more is needed, the Ministry has 180,000 cans in reserve which it is prepared to distribute wherever necessary.

Good news to the farmers also is the fact that "tabi" distribution has been increased by 13 per cent this year, while special rubber boots are also being provided for those who need them. Adding to the farmers' happiness is the news that the "tabi" this year are being manufactured of pure cotton and high-quality rubber—the gift of the soldiers on the southern front.

Charcoal production workers will receive a special distribution of 300,000 kwamme of "miso" for the three months of September, October and November. It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is also arranging with the Finance Ministry for a special distribution of salt to charcoal makers to enable them to manufacture additional "miso" and "shoyu" sauce.

As a special inducement and compensation to persons turning out larger quantities of charcoal than specified, the authorities have decided to give a special ration of "sake" amounting to from three to five "go" monthly for the five months from September to January next year.

U.S. MAY USE BRAZIL AS STEPPING STONE

Distance From Natal to Dakar, In French West Africa, Is About 1,600 Miles

Following Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy, it is believed that the United States Government will use their new ally as a stepping-stone for invasion of Africa from Natal, located on the west coast, a special Asahi dispatch reported here today from Zurich, according to Domei.

The distance from Natal to Dakar, which is situated in Senegal, French West Africa, is about 1,600 miles, the report said.

Non-Belligerency Recognized

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Bolivia, Paraguay, and Ecuador granted Brazil a non-belligerent status following Argentina, Chile, and Peru, according to a London dispatch received here today.

18 Axis Ships Seized

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Brazilan Government announced yesterday that it has seized 18 German and Italian ships following its declaration of war against these two countries, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

Brazil Closes Axis Banks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil, today ordered the immediate closing of German and Italian banks within Brazil as well as the confiscation of Italo-German shipping anchored at Brazilian ports.

Takes Over Axis Banks

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Brazilian Government announced today that it will take over three Axis banks operating in that country, a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro reported.

Incidentally, it is further reported, that since Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy on August 22, recruiting of troops is being steadily carried out in Brazil, while on the other hand, the Brazilian air force has already commenced operations all along the country's coastline, in view of the frequent sinking of Brazilian ships lately.

ART EXHIBIT AT MITSUKOSHI

Painters Headed by Kawabata Showing 33 Paintings Till Sept. 6

The 14th Art Exhibition of the Seiryusha, a school of Japanese painters, headed by Ryushi Kawabata, was opened at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, on Wednesday reports Domei.

Thirty-three paintings including "A Ruined Country" by Mr. Kawabata, are now on show. The Exhibition will remain open until September 6.

SOVIET FLEET FACES DESPERATE DILEMMA

Black Sea Naval Units Must Flee to Batum Port If Novorossisk Falls

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—Following the sweeping drive of the German forces in the Caucasus area, attention is now being directed on the future move of the Soviet fleet in the Black Sea.

According to well-informed circles in London, the Soviet Black Sea fleet consists of one battleship of the 26,000-ton class, two cruisers, about 26 destroyers, 50 submarines and speed boats and smaller naval vessels.

This fleet will be forced to take refuge in Batum in the event of Novorossisk falling, and information reaching here today says that it already has started for Batum.

However, Batum possesses no adequate harbor facilities for large-sized warships and is exposed to German air attacks, and therefore well-informed circles here believe that future movements of the Soviet fleet from Batum will depend upon how the Montreux Treaty of 1936 is interpreted and applied by Turkey.

Even should the Soviet fleet succeed in passing through the Dardanelles, their escape to Murmansk or Archangel is believed a very difficult undertaking.

ARMY AUTHORITIES IN JAVA WILL PLANT ACACIA TREES

Planted Area Near Bandoeng Totaling 15,000 Hectares To Be Doubled

Domei

BATAVIA, August 25.—In parallel with the steady industrial restoration in Java, the Japanese Military Administration is planning to increase the planting of trees in that area.

According to the present plan drafted by the Industrial Department of the Military Administration, the present acacia-planted area totaling 15,000 hectares in the vicinity of Bandoeng will be doubled by cultivating waste fields in the city and at Malang.

Already, idle land covering 1,000 hectares in the suburbs of the latter city has been cultivated and planted with young acacia trees.

The authorities in charge of forestry, report that acacia is more valuable than mangrove as raw material for producing tannin.

British Recommend Lenin

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The British Ministry of Education has recommended that British schools adopt as textbooks the writings of the late Lenin as well as Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's, Reuters reported from London today.

SMUTS, CURTIN ASKED TO VISIT CAPITAL OF U.S.

Roosevelt Sends Invitations to Premiers of Australia and South Africa

CHURCHILL HOLDS PARLEY

Discusses Moscow Talks With Military Leaders in London, Zurich Reports

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The White House has announced that President Roosevelt sent invitations to John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, and General Ian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, to visit the American capital to confer with him, according to a Washington report received here today.

Churchill Confers in London

Domei

ZURICH, August 25.—Returning from his trip to Moscow, West Asia and Egypt last night, Prime Minister Winston Churchill today conferred with government and military leaders, according to reports received here today.

Although no details on the conferences have been revealed, it is reported that Prime Minister Churchill reported in detail on the Moscow discussions and on future war problems.

Harriman to Report to Washington

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Mr. William Averell Harriman, United States Lease-Lend Executive in London, shortly will return to Washington to report on the Moscow parley results, according to a London dispatch received here today.

FDR Plans Super Bureau

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—President Roosevelt is considering the establishment of a Super Bureau, composed of between five to nine members, to take charge of the administration of all wartime affairs with the exception of military operations and strategy, according to a Washington report received here today.

JUHEI TORIZUKA KILLED IN PHILIPPINES FIGHTING

Was on Retired List With Rank of Lieutenant-Commander

Lieutenant-Commander Juhei Torizuka, who was on the retired list, was killed in action in the Philippine area on June 15, it has been announced by the Navy Ministry, according to Domei.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Torizuka was born in Tokyo Prefecture. After graduating from the Kobe Higher Mercantile Marine School in 1927, he was commissioned a second sub-lieutenant.

In the Hankow Campaign he rendered meritorious services and later was mentioned in a special dispatch.

CHIANG'S PLIGHT BARED IN DIARY SEIZED BY ARMY

Signal Officer in Chungking Army Says People Desire Collapse of Regime

POPULACE DISCONTENTED

Desire to Have Japan Deliver Finishing Blow on Enemies as Soon as Possible

The fate of the Chungking regime has already been sealed but the question remains how soon it will go to rack and ruin.

The diary kept by a signal officer of General Chiang Kai-shek's army, which was seized by the Japanese in the course of their mopping up operations in the neighborhood of Shangjao in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector, will be helpful to people in getting the answer to this question.

The diary bears witness to the fact that the mass of people in the Chungking-controlled regions of China are openly desiring the speedy collapse of Chungking.

People Discontented

With his own ears the signal officer heard people near Tungyang, his home town, expressing impatience with the delay of the Japanese Imperial Forces in coming to give a finishing blow to Chungking.

This officer seems to be possessed of a feeling heart, according to his diary.

He was a disillusioned man when the door was closed in his face by a villager to whom he had gone for shelter from a violent storm in which he was caught on a night while he was on the business of his army.

"If I were a beggar and if I had fallen by the roadside, these villagers would be tender-hearted enough to give me a burial," he said in his diary. "I doubt whether they would give any thought to a soldier of the army of the Chinese republic who had dropped dead near their habitations."

He has a bit of poetry in him. Some of the entries in his diary show that he himself is one of those Chinese who in their hearts are desirous of seeing Chungking to ruin at the earliest moment all in the interest of a renascent China.

The principal entries in this signal officer's diary follow:

April 20: I rose at 5 a.m. I heard the sound of a whir. I looked out over the outskirt and saw a group of five planes circling high in the sky. They were in formation. Presently they descended, and flying as low as the tops of houses, they flew in the direction of Kinhwa.

As the planes were over me, I clapped my hands and sent up shouts in joy, taking them for planes of the Chinese air force. To my bewilderment, I subsequently learned that they were enemy planes.

April 21. I spent the night in a train. It was extremely cold, and it was with great difficulty that I could keep tolerably warm.

The day was beginning to break when the train stopped at Huchen.

As soon as I got to Chuchow, I heard the sound of an air raid alarm. I was told that six enemy planes were about to attack the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, August 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Nanking Treaty Greatest Humiliation

MIYAKO—This being the hundredth year since the signing of the humiliating treaty at Nanking at the conclusion of the Opium War, the Nanking Government is planning to call upon the people to remember that great humiliation and to do something to wipe out that national disgrace. By the Nanking Treaty Britain demanded and got a huge indemnity, forced the weakened Manchu Dynasty to grant unjustified territorial concessions, and thus succeeded in building the foundations for carrying out its brutal policy of exploitation in Asia. A hundred years have past since that day, and still the Chiang regime clings to and depends upon Britain and America without recognizing their perfidy. Chiang's dream is indeed a bad and long one.

The Nanking Treaty was such that even in Britain itself there were voices of opposition. But since that time Britain regarded China as easy to handle and robbed China of many of her rights. China also made many mistakes in policy and various nations took advantage of her and she was deprived of much of her sovereignty. Therefore, there are many days which the people should remember as the National Humiliation Day but the greatest humiliation of all can be considered to be the Treaty of Nanking. We hope that the people of China will remember the humiliation and rise up to wipe out the disgrace.

Asiatic Races and the Indian Problem

CHUGAI—The current situation in India is assuming quite a different shape from that which British propagandists visioned and is leading to further aggravation. Thus the situation will become worse and worse as time goes by. Even the Indian soldiers, who are placed under the supervision of the British authorities, are sympathizing with their fellow-nationals, who are strenuously striving for the attainment of independence for their country, and are either secretly or openly supporting their movement for this great cause. This, of course, is but a minor and negligible incident, but frankly speaking, this alone is enough to prove that it would be impossible for Britain to suppress the current national movement in India for the attainment of independence no matter what high-handed measures it may resort to in the future.

It is therefore clear that the mental agony Britain is at present going through in properly posting the Indian soldiers to the different sectors in India is most severe inasmuch as they are found preponderant toward siding with their fellow-nationals and giving their full support to the latter's independence

(Continued on Page 2)

14 ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED BY NIPPON NAVAL PLANES IN RAID ON PORT DARWIN

Remaining Military Facilities Also Fiercely Bombarded

4 FIRES ARE STARTED

Attack on Sunday Was Like That on July 30 on Largest Scale Since February 19

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, August 25.—Large formations of Japanese fighters and bombers, during their raid on Port Darwin Sunday morning, shot down 14 P-40 and P-39 type enemy fighter aircraft which were patrolling over the Australian port, it was revealed here today.

The Japanese air raiders also carried out intensive bombardment on remaining military establishments. Huge columns of black smoke rose as fires broke out at four points as a result of particularly fierce bombing of an airfield in the southern part of Port Darwin, including its runways, hangars and accessory establishments.

Sunday's raid on Port Darwin, like that on July 30, was on the largest scale since the first Japanese air attack on the Australian port on February 19.

Two Japanese planes failed to return in Sunday's air raid, it also was learned.

Port Darwin is a magnificent landlocked deepwater harbor of the Northern Territory of Australia. Darwin, or Palmerston, the chief town and port on its shores, is the terminus of the overland telegraph, 2,240 miles from Adelaide, and of the cable to Java, and the starting-point of a railway (200 miles) to Emungalen. Extension to Daly Waters (365) was authorised by the Commonwealth, which, in taking over the territory, undertook to connect Darwin with Adelaide.

Premier Tells Importance Played By Newspapermen in War Effort

To Enable People to Conquer Obstacles in Path of Victory Is Duty of Reporters, Prime Minister Declares

Premier General Hideki Tojo met a group of 47 newspapermen at his official residence Wednesday at 3 p.m. These reporters are members of the Newspapermen's Training Institute of the Japan Newspaper Society and have just ended the first period of training at the association's grounds at the foot of Mount Yatsu. Chosen from the various newspapers and news agencies throughout the nation, these newsmen entered the Yatsugadake training grounds July 20 and are now in the second period of training.

Led by Tokichi Tanaka, chairman of the society, the newsmen stood at attention in the great hall of the Premier's official residence and heard an address delivered by the Premier. The Premier lauded the efforts made by newsmen in Japan and said, "In order to carry out the great mission of rebuilding the world, a great deal is expected of you reporters who form the central part of newspapers."

Replying to the Premier's address, Seiichi Nishimura of the Chugoku Shimbun who represented the reporters said, "We will put to use the valuable experiences we have gained while undergoing training and we are determined to give our utmost in serving the nation through reporting."

The following is the Premier's address to the newspapermen:

"The 70 days' training which you are undergoing is not an easy one, but I believe that it will be a valuable experience for you to live together under strict discipline. It will make you better men.

"In order to win the War of Greater East Asia, it is necessary not only to win in the war of arms but also to win in the fields of economic and cultural thinking. In order to do this, every single one of the people must become one and act under the most concrete unity. It is needless to say what role the newspapers, which are a definite part of the people's daily life, will play in making this unity. To make the people recognize their important duty, and to make them conquer any obstacle in the path toward victory, is the glorious duty and work of you reporters.

"The reason why the Nippon Newspaper Association was established lies in this point. In order for the newspapers of the nation, with the Newspaper Association in the center, to carry out the mission of rebuilding the world, a great deal depends on the work of such men as you here. Your work is one of greatest importance.

"I sincerely hope that, after you have completed your training, you will use your experiences and continue to train yourselves, and give your utmost in carrying out the great mission of creating a new world order."

DUKE OF KENT DIES IN AIRPLANE CRASH

Brother of British Monarch Meets Death in Scotland—Was Bound for Iceland

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, was killed today when a Sunderland flying boat carrying him to Iceland crashed north of Scotland, it was reported from London.

All the members of the crew were also killed, according to the communique announcing the British royal family's first fatality since the outbreak of the war.

The Duke of Kent, an air commodore on the staff of the inspector-general of the Royal Air Force, was en route to Iceland to assume his new post as Air Inspector of the British Expeditionary forces there. He was fifth in line for the throne.

The Duke of Kent was the first member of the royal family to fly the Atlantic, making a secret trip in July of last year to inspect Empire training schools in Canada.

He leaves his wife, the former Princess Marina of Greece, two sons and one daughter. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1940 and relinquished his royal rank as air vice-marshal because he did not want to outrank more experienced officers.

The Duke, who was christened George Edward Alexander Edmund, was a carefree, fun-loving man before the war. He started a naval career but was too young to serve in the first World War and poor health forced him ashore in the present war. During his years in the navy, he visited many parts of the British Empire often as an understudy for the former King Edward.

The Duke of Kent married Princess Marina on November 29, 1934 and the match was hailed as a true love union. He was an excellent dancer and a good pianist.

A tendency to shyness handicapped him in early life, but he later became an accomplished speaker.

He is the only member of the royal family to take a civil service appointment, working as first secretary of the Foreign Office and later in the Home Office.

Reports on Overseas Chinese

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 25.—Chang Yung-fu, Councilor of State, who went to the South Sea areas to comfort and encourage the overseas Chinese residents about four months ago, has returned to Nanking to report to the central authorities on the conditions and aspirations of the Chinese people there.

BRITISH PUSH DRIVE FOR COAL ECONOMY

Authorities Stress Industries Suffering From Extreme Fuel Shortage

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—British Government authorities have begun a campaign over the radio and through the press requesting the public to economize in the consumption of coal in an attempt to deal with the extreme coal shortage in the British Isles, according to a London report received here today.

Appealing to the patriotism of the public, the British authorities stressed the fact that important war industries in general are suffering from coal shortage, the report said.

In an attempt to deal with this shortage, the Government authorities recently appealed to coal miners and, at the same time, placed a part of the coal mining industries under Government administration and increased the miners' wages, the report said. Despite these efforts, however, the report added, coal production has been decreasing daily.

TO INCREASE OFFICIALS IN SOUTHERN REGIONS

Decision Made by Army to Meet Need of Occupied Areas

To meet the need in the Japanese-occupied southern regions, Army authorities have decided to increase chief civil administrators in military services in that area from 55 to 312, civil administrators from 350 to 2,809, civil engineers from 102 to 1,946, interpreters from 12 to 224, and other civil officials from 1,004 to 12,840, Domei reported yesterday.

It has been also decided to create offices of military directors and 334 will be appointed to the posts.

CHEN YAO-TSU LEAVES HONGKONG FOR CANTON

Kwangtung Provincial Head Departs After Returning Courtesy Call

Domei

HONGKONG, August 26.—Chen Yao-tsu, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, who has been here returning a courtesy call made recently by General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, left here for Canton today.

KISHIMOTO UNEXPECTEDLY CALLS ON FISH MARKET

New Mayor With Deputy Kawai Makes Surprise Visit To Tsukiji

General Ayao Kishimoto, new Mayor of Tokyo, paid a surprise visit to the fish market at Tsukiji, early Wednesday morning, reports Domei.

At 7 a.m. he made his appearance at the market, accompanied by Deputy-Mayor Ryosei Kawai.

After taking a short rest in the office of the market he made a complete tour of the market, and then extended his tour to the adjoining vegetable market.

Shortly afterward he delivered a speech before a large gathering of the market people in the hall of the fish market.

"I need scarcely tell you," he said "that your responsibility as suppliers of foodstuffs to the citizens is heavy, for 'He who is hungry cannot fight well' as the saying is. I hope all of you will bear this in mind to do your best. I, too, am resolved to do my bit toward the solution of the food problem."

Hidaka Returns to Nanking

Domei

NANKING, August 25.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister attached to the Japanese Embassy here, who was in Tokyo to make an interim report to the Foreign Office, returned to Nanking at 2:30 p.m. today.

Shiina Succeeds Shuto

Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed concurrent Acting Director of the Price Control Bureau, succeeding Hideo Shuto, who had resigned and become President of the Teikoku Oil Control Company, it was announced Wednesday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, according to Domei.

Named to China Justice Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 25.—The National Government has issued the following mandates that Tang Ying-huang be appointed administrative Vice-Minister of Justice, and Li Chan-fu as acting counsellor of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

FAMED WAR AUTHOR DESCRIBES FILIPINOS

Ashihei Hino Says Filipinos Well-Dressed but Hits Yankee Way of Life

"Filipino men are well-groomed and always well-dressed," remarks Ashihei Hino, author of "Mugi to Heitai" (Wheat and Soldiers) who is at present serving in the Army Press Corps in Manila, in a short article which he recently sent to the Yomiuri-Hochi. In the same article he graphically describes some of the other characteristics of the Filipinos.

His article follows:

"The first thing I noticed when I landed on the Philippines was that the Filipinos were all well-dressed. They looked tidy and smart, their suits clean with no wrinkles and their shoes shining and in perfect shape. It is not only those who are able to afford to dress themselves nicely who look spick and span, but even the men of lower social status are clothed neatly.

"Some of the soldiers told me that when they employed some Filipino men to repair a bridge, they all came so well-dressed that the soldiers jokingly said that they had to wear formals to make themselves look qualified to be their employers. Their taste for color is beyond our imagination. Their suits are mostly of bright colors, pink, and red, or it is not seldom to find them embroidered in red and green colors. They are very eager to follow the latest fashions and whenever they find anything of a new style they rush to get it. If they are able to keep themselves up to date they are happy and satisfied. As to women, they are also lovers of new fashions and are proud of themselves for being dressed exactly like the movie stars they see on the screen. If they see the stars have red painted nails, within a few days all the Filipino girls can be seen with bright red polish on their fingernails.

"The features of the Filipinos quite resemble those of the Japanese. Often we cannot distinguish one from the other, and start speaking to them in Japanese, while they sometimes begin addressing us in Tagalog. We are sometimes surprised at being spoken to in English, evidently being taken as Filipinos.

"Before I came to the islands, I was told that there was no typical Filipino culture and that the Filipinos were too Westernized, influenced by the superficial American culture. I found some of my preknowledge of the Filipinos was confirmed on landing. The buildings are of cheap modern structure, though some old churches and castles, evidently built by the Spanish, attracted our attention. On the other hand, the beauty of nature in the Philippines charmed us, when I saw flame flowers and others of bright colors shining under the tropical sun and when I looked up at the colorful clouds in the sky.

"During my sojourn in the Philippines I have come to notice that the life of the Filipinos is too much centered around Manila while the peoples of other countries, take it too much for granted that Manila represents the entire Archipelagoes. The Philippines consists of some 7,000 islands and the "Filipinos are far from being a homogeneous race. As to their language, Tagalog is commonly said to be the native tongue, but it is not being used in other islands beside Luzon and is not even understood in the northern part of Luzon.

"Despite the heterogeneous character of languages and customs, there are many things common to the islands, such as men clad in suits of a pink color, and old women in bright red dresses. In every nook of the islands music prevails, true to the tradition that the Filipinos are lovers of music. They generally play the guitar and harmonica, but some primitive tribes living in the mountains in the north of Luzon have kept their own primitive musical instruments and have their own songs and dances.

"The Americans tried to teach the Filipinos a lazy life by sending abundant foodstuffs, frozen or canned. They were not taught to utilize their soil to produce fresh foodstuffs and develop natural resources. They were taught to live on canned vegetables and their infants were fed with canned milk. At present no canned food being obtainable from the United States, they are troubled in their daily life, while some babies have become under-nourished and some adults have become sick from lack of fresh vegetables. We can not blame the Filipinos for this state of affairs because it was not their fault that they were not taught or trained in any kind of real and useful manual labor, but were educated in the American mode of life, which is easy and superficial."

Stalingrad Doomed As Nazis Advance

(Continued From Page 1)

menting on yesterday's fighting in this sector.

2,217 Soviet Planes Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—The Soviet Union lost 2,217 bombers and fighters between August 1 and 23, the German News Agency learned from military sources today.

During the same period, 137 German planes failed to return to their bases, the report said.

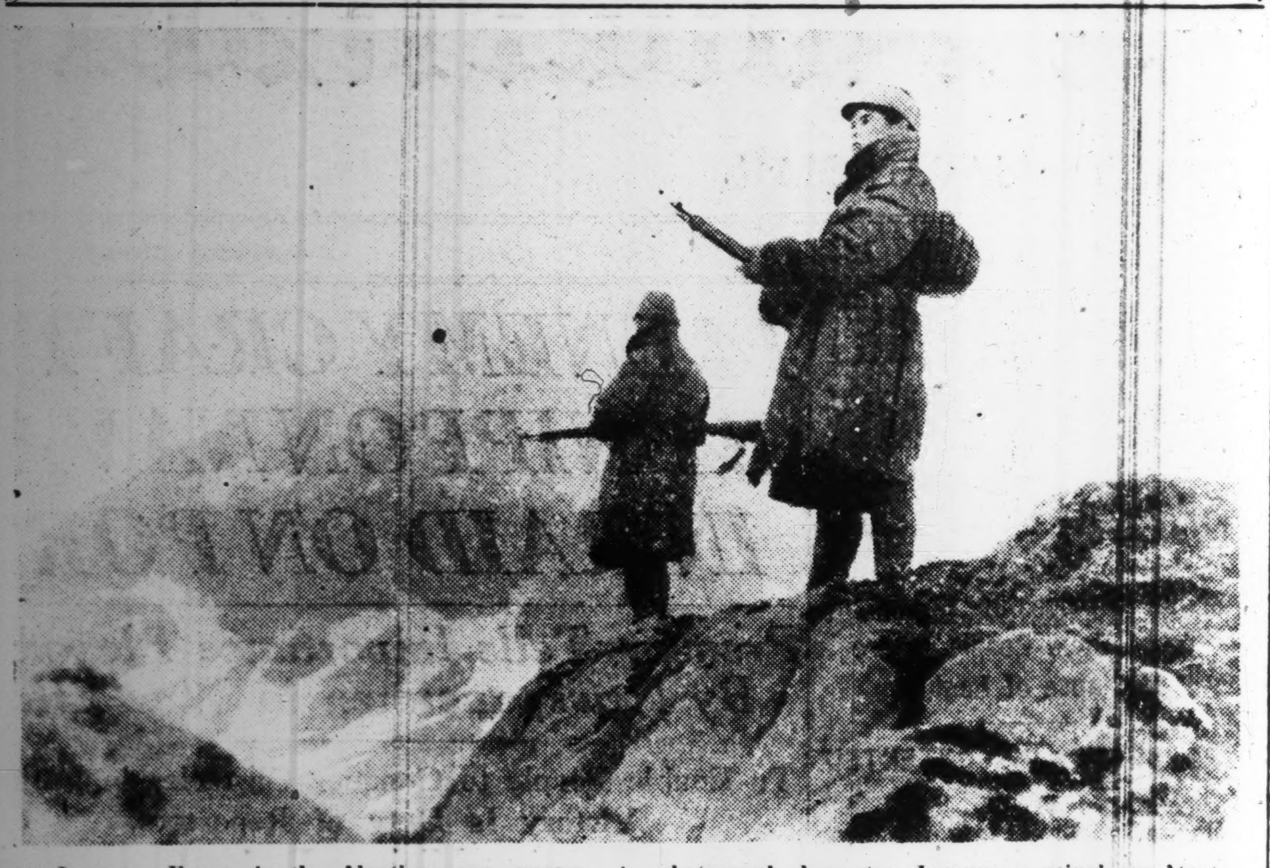
6 British Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, August 25.—During a British attempt to carry out an air raid yesterday against Italian rear positions, Italian anti-aircraft batteries blazed into action and brought down four of the attacking craft, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, another enemy attempt to attack an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean failed and two of the raiding planes were shot down by German chasers, the announcement stated.

Japanese Sentinels in the Aleutians



Japanese Forces in the Aleutians are successfully and obstinately warding off any American attempts to obtain a foothold in these islands. This photograph shows two Japanese sentinels on Atsuta Island. (Courtesy of the War Ministry)

FIRM ECONOMY SEEN IN NEW PHILIPPINES

Army Administration Steering Islands Toward Rebirth And Independence

Actual statistics now eloquently prove that the Philippines, under the new Administration, will be able to take its place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a nation resting on a firm economic foundation, according to the Toyo Keizai Shimpo magazine.

Previously, the question as to whether the new administration in the Islands will be able to establish a healthy financial state was looked upon with much concern by many observers due to various factors. Today, however, actual results have swept away all fears.

The fiscal year of 1942-3 has been divided into four parts, and in step with Japan, a yearly budget will be set up in April next year.

Emergency Steps Taken

In the first period of this fiscal year (January 23 to the end of April), various emergency measures such as the lowering of official salaries, readjustment of personnel, and an economizing of materials, were effected, but the revenue during this period was 1,896,000 pesos against an expenditure of 7,808,000 pesos, making a deficit of about 5,900,000 pesos. This deficit was made good with a loan granted without interest by the Japanese Military Administration.

In the second period (May and June), the following budget was made: a revenue of 3,864,000 pesos, an expenditure of 3,810,000 pesos; a surplus of 54,000 pesos. This increase in revenue was expected to be brought about by a natural increase in taxes and by commodity taxes levied in Manila as well as a 13 per cent increase in taxation levied on tobacco consumption.

However, actual revenue far surpassed expectations. Tobacco sales, even with the increase in tax rate, were several times as great as had been expected, and the consumption of whisky was four times above expectations. Thus the actual surplus reached the figure of 1,967,601 pesos.

With this happy state of affairs, the budget for the third period (July, August, September) contains many items for construction expenses, and the expenditures are expected to reach 6,982,000 pesos. The revenue in this period, including the surplus of the second period, is expected to be about 7,460,600 pesos, leaving a surplus of 478,600 pesos. In the expenditures during this period are planned a grant of 200,000 pesos for the reopening of the administrative offices in the provinces, while a surplus of 400,000 pesos will be used as a reserve for postal money orders.

To Absorb Purchasing Power

In the fourth period to begin in October, monthly expenditures are expected to run up to 3,000,000 pesos. In this period the first charity lottery, aiming at an increase in government revenue and an absorption of purchasing power, will be held, and a revenue of 30,000 pesos is expected from this.

It is clear that the greatest problem in the industrial reorganization of the Philippines lies in the field of agriculture. According to statements made by Chief Yamagoshi of the Production Department of the Military Administration, the general policy of reorganization is as follows:

First, overproduction of sugar will be curtailed by planting cotton. A five-year plan to increase the production of cotton has been prepared and will be put into practice in October when the first seeds will be sown. A formidable increase is expected since only seven of the 49 Philippine provinces have taken part in the production of cotton. Luzon, Negros, and a part of Mindanao are considered most suitable for cotton production.

Second, the production of leaf tobacco, used in making cigars, will be switched to the production of tobacco used for cigarettes. Out of the total of 70,000 chobu now producing cigar tobacco, 7,500 chobu will be replanted with cigarette varieties this year, and the replanting of 20,000 chobu will be completed within the four years following.

Coconut for Oil

Coconut is also considered to be in overproduction, but recently it has been used in the production of substitute oil.

A part of the production of Manila hemp will be used as substitute pulp. It is also planned to treat Manila hemp and use it as a substitute for jute. In this way, a self-sufficiency of 2,000 bags is considered possible.

More mines are being opened everyday, and in this industry in general a national association is working to begin operations in all fields. There is enough cotton stock on hand to operate the spinning plants for a year and a half, and 20 per cent of the Islands' needs can be fulfilled.

Furthermore, a policy toward solving the problem of land, which more than anything else, has an important bearing on the agricultural problem, has been decided upon. On May 14 Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas made it clear through an administrative order that all land not in use at the present time would be divided among farmers by order of the government. In early July, the administration bought up four large estate from the owners to divide among tenant farmers. At the same time, the 70 agencies where agricultural advisers were stationed were increased to 147, thus opening a movement for increasing the production of foodstuffs. At the same time, a 2,000-chobu model farm under Army management has been established in Panpanga Province to train Filipino farmers.

Living Standard Up

Living conditions of the people of the Islands are undergoing a change, and the situation in Manila is a good example. What caused most concern to the people of Manila after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was that the importation of rice was stopped. To alleviate the situation, the Military Administration brought in rice from Thailand and French Indo-China, but this step proved inadequate. A state-established rice company distributed the rice according to districts, and in Manila, the daily distribution of 1,500 bags was increased to 2,500 toward the end of May. The price of rice was thus made more or less steady but rice still continued to flow in secretly from the interior.

In order to wipe out the feeling of uncertainty, the distribution of rice by rice companies was prohibited from June 27, and a tonari-gumi system was inaugurated, each tonari-gumi consisting of from 90 to 100 individuals. As a further step, the purchases of Manila citizens were limited to 5 pesos at a time.

Thus, a change is coming over the lives of the people of the Philippines. The new economic policy is designed to give the people a feeling of confidence, while the Military Administration is actively inviting Philippine originality and enterprise so as to render spiritual training necessary for the rising of a new Philippines.

Looking back upon the reconstruction work accomplished during the past six months in the Philippines, a firm and steady step has taken place toward rebirth and independence of the Islands.

In the field of administration, the Vargas government was inaugurated on January 23, and the structure of provincial administration under it was put in order. As a result, the work of appointing five mayors and 26 provincial governors was completed early in June.

On May 19, the first meeting of provincial governors was held in Manila, with Director Hayashi of the Military Administration in attendance, and the following points were discussed:

1. Maintenance of peace and order.
2. Reform of officialdom.
3. Reform of education.
4. Reconstruction of provincial finances.
5. Revival and organization of transportation facilities.

Thus, a new administrative structure was organized, with the Military Administration as its leader and with the Vargas government as its subsidiary mechanism. Also, it was in a position to deal with two great problems, namely, to shoulder part of the responsibility of the Philippines as a pillar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and to build a new Philippines no longer dependent on America.

A hint as to what rôle the Philippines will play in the Co-Prosperity Sphere can be gained from the Japanese "Plan for the Mobilization of Resources." According to the plan, a supply of important minerals such as copper, chromium and manganese, and cotton, linen, palm oil, and lumber are expected from the Philippines. According to the decision made at the 5th general meeting of the Association for the Greater East Asia Construction Council held on July 23, greatest stress, for the present, will be laid on the mining and petroleum industries in the economic building of the Southern Regions. Industries which will treat local products will be started, and with the development of hydro-electric plants, an expansion of the aluminum industry is planned.

CHUNGKING FORCES FACING STARVATION

Food Shortage Caused by Severe Drought—Clashes Break Out

Due to the extreme shortage of foodstuffs caused by months of severe drought, the Chungking and Communist troops stationed at various places in Shansi and Shensi provinces are struggling for food and clashing at several points in the provinces, according to an Asahi dispatch from Taiyuan, reports Domei.

Meantime, the native people, highly indignant over the severe requisition of foodstuffs, have started rioting at several points against the Chungking and Communist troops, the Asahi reported.

Early in August, about 2,000 Communist troops belonging to the Communist Independence First Division stationed at Fowshan, 40 kilometers east of Linfen in Shansi Province, effected a surprise attack upon a Chungking force in the neighborhood of Fowshan and seized foodstuffs, the report added.

On the other hand, the Asahi dispatch further revealed, at Suanchuan, in Shensi Province, a large number of Chungking troops recently attacked Communist troops stationed there, but the Chungking troops, however, were repulsed. About 100 native people at Suanchuan were killed or wounded, it is reported.

Concluding, the Asahi reported that in a region south of Hoshun, Shansi Province, a fierce fight for food took place in the later part of July between the Communist troops belonging to the newly-organized first brigade and a large number of Communist bandits, resulting in 74 bandits killed and more than 100 wounded.

Chiang's Plight Bared in Diary Seized by Army

(Continued From Page 1)

air field.

No attack was made on the railway station. But there was a scene of undescribable confusion in the station for the duration of the air raid.

It was not before the day was half through that the train left the station.

We had not gone a long way after we took our departure from Chuchow when the carriages in the first part of our train left the rails. I barely escaped with my life. I murmured to myself that my luck held.

I heard the air-raid alarm sounded repeatedly as I went my way. There was an air raid, which continued until 4 p.m.

I got to Shangjao late at night. My spirits were lower than they had been before.

(To Be Continued)

FLYING FORTRESSES' DEFEAT DESCRIBED

Giant U.S. Bombers Totally Inadequate Before Onslaughts Of Fearless Japanese Airmen

In an article appearing in the September issue of the "Seisenbunko" the miserable defeat suffered by the American "Flying Fortresses" in the battle over Clark Field in Luzon Island is well described by Rear-Admiral Pravaton, Flight Commander of the American Air Forces in the Southern area at that time. This article originally appeared in the popular American weekly "Life" magazine.

"I can hardly forget that very night of December 8, when the spacious ground of Luzon, where the 9th army of Manila was stationed, was unusually quiet under the glittering Southern Cross. All the soldiers were fast asleep. However, they were entirely done up, for the last several weeks they have been anxiously worrying about the strained relations between their country and Japan and have been preparing for any possible emergency. They were all in, and were sound asleep. Then suddenly, the telephone in the bedroom which I was occupying, began ringing. It was just 3:30 a.m. No sooner had I picked up the receiver of the telephone when I heard the Chief of the General Staff, Sazaran talking in an excited voice, 'The enemy has raided Pearl Harbor; information has just come in.' All of a sudden an uneasy feeling ran through me. At that time I had under my command only 36 giant bombers, the Flying Fortresses, of which one-half had already been posted at the different airfields in the Philippines, while the remaining one-half were still retained at the Clark Field airport.

'Prepare for War!'

"I lost no time in taking a motor car, then for nearly four hours I went from one airfield to another to give orders to make preparations for war to my men. They seemed panic-stricken first, nevertheless, they began preparing for the war.

"It was just about 10:20 a.m. of the same day, when all the flying Fortresses were fully loaded with bombs just as the Japanese naval planes made their appearance. Bathing in the sunlight in the Southern Pacific, formations of the Japanese naval planes came zooming over Clark Field. We saw the vanguard formation beginning to drop black egg-shaped bombs. Then other formations followed and also began dropping these black potato-shaped bombs. Pretty soon on all sides of us, we saw these high explosives explode and we were enveloped in heavy layers of black smoke. The Japanese naval bombers kept on bombing us, one after another, making a beautiful dive and dropping accurately aimed bombs on our Flying Fortresses. No sooner had the naval bombers completed their bombing when the Japanese fighter-planes appeared with lightning speed and machine-gunned our remaining Flying Fortresses which had just been filled with gasoline and several of them immediately took fire.

"These ceaseless bombings were repeated in three waves, and the 12 Flying Fortresses which were on the ground, together with those shot down in aerial combat with the Japanese naval fighter planes, were found lying on the ground irreparably destroyed.

Lightning Attack by Japanese

"Those who manned the Flying Fortresses really had no time to take off because the Japanese fighter-planes machine-gunned them with lightning speed. However, the machine-gunners fought bravely in their counter-attack against the Japanese raiders, and after the combat they were found killed at their positions.

"Due to the successive aerial attacks by the Japanese Naval Air Forces from the very first day when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the fate of the American air force in the Luzon Island was completely sealed. Clark Field had already been destroyed and, moreover, all the radio apparatus for detecting enemy planes on the island were also put out of function by the bombings of the Japanese planes. American planes had been destroyed beyond repair by the Japanese planes. American pilots for the pursuit planes were killed off, one after another, and thus we could make no use of our air forces any more. Therefore I realized the need of transferring our air forces to some point in the South Seas for defensive purpose. A week after the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, that is to say, about the middle of December, General MacArthur agreed with my idea and told me to take all my remaining planes and go to Australia. On December 25, Christmas Day, I went to Java with my men. Here again we were bombed by the Japanese planes. As instructed by General MacArthur who was at the Corregidor Stronghold then, I asked for immediate air reinforcements to be sent via Australia from Africa. But by the time the first batch of American reinforcement had crossed the Pacific and reached Java, Java would already be reduced to ashes by the Japanese Air Force. Besides, most of the airfields in Java were too small for the Flying Fortresses to either take off or land.

"Meantime, all the airfields in Java were made the target of the Japanese planes' bombings, while the Japanese Ground Forces had occupied Palembang and Macassar and were extending their operations to Surabaya then. So I decided to proceed to India to prepare for the Japanese Air Forces' attack or to counter-attack it. However, even this was hopeless.

"On February 24, the combined headquarters of the American-British-Dutch-Australian forces was disbanded. To remain in the Netherlands Indies, I thought was dangerous. And narrowly escaping from the pursuit of the Japanese Naval planes, I finally retreated to New Delhi, India."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

movement. In fact, as long as these Indian soldiers remain to be Indians by nationality, it is but natural to conclude that they would sooner or later take sides with their fellow-nationals in violation of what they are supposed to do as Indian soldiers under the supervision of the British authorities. Hence, whatever possible means Britain may adopt to cope with this adverse situation in India, it is not unreasonable to say that nothing roseate could be expected of it. Since these Indian soldiers are at present found expressing sympathy toward their fellow-nationals at various places in India, the anxiety on the part of Britain as to what will be the current situation in the country in the future is beyond consideration.

The Indians' independence movement, that is to say, the Indians' anti-British movement is not simply a problem of India alone. It actually is a grave problem that has to do with the anti-British sentiment entertained by all Asiatic nations. To be sure, the development of East Asia is but an extension of the anti-British movement.

In other words, the basic principle underlying the development of East Asia provides for the immediate removal of all pernicious British influence from the whole of East Asia. This being the case, the current anti-British movement is a problem having a direct bearing on the establishment of the New Order in East Asia.

Though the Indian problem is directly related to the problem which has to do with the development of East Asia, this should not be taken to mean that Japan would intervene in the Indian dispute. It need not be mentioned that Japan is anxious to see that independence for India will be attained through the strenuous efforts of the Indian nationals themselves, and at the same time, the future livelihood of the country itself should be entrusted with them. Whatever concern Japan might have as regards the Indian problem is none other than the one which has to do with the common responsibility which should be assumed by all the Asiatic nations in driving out all British influence from the entire regions of East Asia.

ENGINEERING CORPS HISTORY IS RELATED

Citations Given for Their Superb Technique and Unparalleled Bravery

The unparalleled bravery of the engineering units of the Japanese Army and their superb technique enabled the Japanese Forces to achieve the speedy occupation of the Malay Peninsula. To the engineering units, citations were recently issued by the commander of the army to which they belonged. On this special event, the life of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Yusaku Uyehara, "Father" of the Engineering Units and his great services to the engineering technique were related by Lieutenant-Colonel Shiro Kosaka, to Domei as follows:

"The superior technique of the engineering units of the Imperial Forces and their spirit are unique in the history of war. Their achievements in the Malayan campaign are the manifestation of the training and endeavor of many years. The late Field-Marshal devoted his life to the task of training the young men and imparting to them the true spirit of engineering. In this way he is said to have paved the path for the success of the engineering units.

Studied in France

"He specialized in the Engineers Corps and after studying in France for some time was promoted to the post of Inspector of the Engineer Inspection Bureau. While in this post, he made many improvements, setting the drill regulations for engineering units, changing the educational system, and adopting the analytical method of education. Owing to his improvements and his great efforts, the engineering branch of the Army was instilled with a new spirit.

"He laid importance on fundamental education, such as training the youth in the earthworks, emphasizing that through that training, the true spirit of engineering could be cultivated. The Field-Marshal also repeatedly said that the task of the engineering units was to conquer the obstacles of nature and those contrived by men.

"He was promoted to Division Commander, then to War Minister, to the Inspector-General of Military Education, to the Chief of the Army General Staff and finally to the rank of Field-Marshal. Until the very day of his death in 1933, he never ceased to increase the fighting spirit of the engineering units. Whenever engineering maneuver took place he was always in attendance.

"As early as 1916 he foresaw the important role to be played in war by the engineering units when he said, 'The Japanese soldiers are strong in battlefields, but if they are not able to conquer the coastal obstacles, I feel uneasy about the future of Japan.'"

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROBLEM SURVEYED

Some Girls Schools Decide on Making Study Optional—Others Reduce Hours

With foreign languages placed among the optional subjects accompanied by the cutting down of the required number of hours, the reactions of the various girls' schools have been sounded by the Asahi as to what policy they will follow in the teaching of English in the second semester and what adjustments will be made with regard to the superfluous English teachers.

Tokyo Prefectural First Girls' School, English will be optional. Some English teachers will take over some other courses, in this manner avoiding any complications arising in this regard.

Furitsu Dairoku Girls' School desires to determine its policy in accordance with the notices from the Education Ministry and the Prefecture, after consulting the parents as to their views. Since the notices came just prior to summer vacation, most of the schools do not seem to have adopted any definite policy as yet.

The Ochanomizu Girls' School has cut down the English hours, which used to be considerable, to three hours per week, filling up the extra hours thus created with science, housekeeping and other subjects. The students' wishes will be consulted when the second term opens tomorrow and adjustments made in class arrangements. There will probably be no sudden superfluity of English teachers.

At Jissen Girls' School classes will start from September 1 at which time the students' wishes will be heard, classes adjusted and placing of the instructors will be considered. By the end of the month, some definite policy will be adopted in keeping with the notice from the Department of Education.

Desired to Continue

Miwata Girls' School reports that upon inquiry 90 per cent of the students desired to continue their English. Therefore, English will be optional according to the policy of the Education Ministry, but accurate and detailed instructions in pronunciation and grammar will be stressed. English for the entire students will be limited to the fundamentals and that of common usage. Care will be taken not to place too heavy a burden in the study of English, with English grades playing no part in determining whether a student advances to the next grade or not. Of course, there will ensure some superfluity of English teachers, due to cutting down of 3 to 4 hours a week, but for the present there will be no changes.

About half the students at Yamawaki Girls' School favored discontinuance of all English classes. However, as the policy of the Education Ministry is not to abolish English entirely but to use some of the hours for science, housekeeping and other practical courses, there is no intention on the part of the school to do away with English altogether. As practical difficulties will be confronted in attempting to shorten or adjust classes immediately, the present condition will be adhered to until March next year.

The Educational Affairs Section of the Tokyo Prefectural Government is of the opinion that three years of English are sufficient for the average student, unless one intends to become an English instructor, attend medical schools or such. Aside from a few private schools, which have requested that they be allowed to start from the new term in April, most of the schools are making preparations, each according to individual circumstances, to adjust English hours and classes and to shorten English to a three-year course.

Among the parents and brothers of the students there are some who hold the shallow opinion that there is some superiority in knowing English, making it rather difficult for the schools to carry out the proposed changes. The schools will most certainly give due consideration to the opinions of the parents and guardians who are asked to approach the question devoid of the thought that "One who does not know English is not a national of a great nation," for the key for solving the practical application of English language problem is held by them.

ERECTION OF MONUMENT TO WAR HEROES PLANNED

Akeno Aviation School Sponsors Project for Graduates—Cornerstone Laid

To commemorate the gallant exploits and loyal spirits of graduates, including the late Major-General Tateo Kato, air hero, who were killed in action since the outbreak of the China Incident, the Akeno Aviation School is planning to erect a monument in their memory, reports Domei.

The cornerstone laying ceremony was held recently, attended by Principal Sakata and all the instructors of the school. The design of the monument is now being made at the hands of the Air Technical Association.

The unveiling ceremony is scheduled to take place on December 8, when a wooden statue of the late Major-General Kato will also be unveiled.

VIGOROUS SCHOOLGIRLS OF JAPAN

PROPAGANDA CORPS AT SAIGON ACTIVE

Men Prominent in Radio, Journalism and Art Take Leading Part

The Cultural Propaganda Corps at Saigon has been very active since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and has accomplished much in spite of the many obstacles it had to overcome, according to a Saigon dispatch to Domei. The dispatch runs:

The office of the Unit is located within the Ambassadorial Headquarters, and the work is carried on by a large number of men enlisted from the cultural field. The newspaper activities are carried on by Professor Kawamura of Fukushima Higher Commercial School, radio activities by Mr. Yanagisawa, member of Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and other activities and taken up by scholars, government officials, company employes, artists and newspapermen in their respective fields.

Armed with special abilities, these men working together with the representatives of the various Asiatic races present a very imposing picture as they wage their cultural battle amid the incessant grand symphony of the sound of telephones, radios and typewriters.

The results of eight months in various phases of cultural propaganda are described below:

News Disseminated

News from our side were printed in French, Annamese and Chinese in the respective papers, which had hitherto been poisoned with news of British and American origin, in view of the importance of French Indo-China in the War of Greater East Asia and reconstruction work after the war. By spring of this year 20 columns of news from the Japanese side were being printed in the various papers. Recently, it was not unusual to have headlines in the papers about the German-Soviet war and even news of French homeland, furnished by Japanese news. Today inhabitants on the borderline of Thai, French Indo-China and India are able to follow the movements of the world, particularly of Greater East Asia, through news printed in their own native tongue.

Following the outbreak of war, broadcasts directed to Malay and French Indo-China in English, Malayan and Dutch were made through the Saigon Radio Broadcasting Station, the only radio station in French Indo-China. Broadcasts were also given in the Fukien dialect for the Chinese. The people of Asia, suppressed against their will by the enemy countries, were called upon to awake to their racial consciousness.

Not only are propaganda broadcasts made in French and Annamese languages but the radio serves as a medium between the home defense and the front line. Starting with the broadcast by a reporter following the Army concerning the Malay front on February 9, each week on Monday at 6:30 p.m. broadcasts are directed to Japan.

Study Japan Through Films

The people of French Indo-China are able to see for themselves the might of the Imperial Forces and learn about international situations through the French Indo-China version of news reels furnished by the Japan Motion Picture Corporation and the South Seas Motion Picture Association. They have been astounded at Japan's culture shown to them through the cultural pictures. The motions pictures "Denen Kokyo Gaku" and "Shina no Yoru" are being shown and the people who are tired of seeing the used-out films of British, American and French production, are willing to pay double for tickets to see these Japanese films. "Nishizumi Sensha-cho Den" (Story of Tank Commander Nishizumi) is very popular with the Annamese.

Photographs, together with important news and maps, are displayed on bulletin boards located in various places and in the show windows of Japanese stores and firms. Newspapers also play an important part in this propaganda of enlightenment. Exhibition of pictures of the War of Greater East Asia was held at the Continental Hotel, Saigon, in May. Pictures of the Pearl Harbor attack and the Burma operations were deeply imprinted in the minds of even the inhabitants of the hinterlands of Indo-China and mountains of Laos. Pamphlets, large and small of various kinds are being distributed continuously, and magazines in English, French, Chinese and Annamese are being sold in the bookstores.

Busy on Day's Earning

An amusing incident occurred when the Annamese copy of the magazine "Front's" special number on "Imperial Navy" came out accidentally before the French copies. The Annamese were greatly pleased. One Annamese whose daily earning is about ¥1.70 came into a bookstore barefooted and eagerly bought the magazine priced at ¥1.00.

The fervor for the learning of Japanese is tremendous. Japanese language schools have been opened since April. The cultural workers have established night lecture courses in three places in Saigon and Cholon, with astonishing results. Shopping can be done easier, speaking Japanese rather than broken French. At times one is taken aback by the shopkeeper's "Please speak in Japanese." The construction of Japan-French Indo-China Building in Hanoi and the opening of Nanyo Gakuin in Saigon in September represents some of the results of cultural activities so far undertaken.

Mr. Saito, head of the Information Office of the Ambassadorial Headquarters in Saigon, has the following to say:

"Cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China is our objective. It seems regrettable that there is no agreement on cultural phases when we already have political, military and economic agreements between Japan and French Indo-China. I mean by cultural agreement the one like that existing among Japan, Germany and Italy, wherein there is a natural intermingling in all cultural phases. Of course, we shall endeavor for further understanding of French Indo-China's standpoint, but at the same time we ask of French Indo-China to recognize fully Japan's position in Greater East Asia, in the effort to enlarge and strengthen the cooperation of the two nations."

MALAYA'S PROGRESS SEEN AS FAVORABLE

State Governors From All Over Peninsula Report Conditions Phenomenal

Malaya will soon be in a position to send treasure-laden boats to Japan as a result of the phenomenal progress that has lately been made in the development of industries and the improvement of various facilities, a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Shonan states.

Interviewing state governors throughout the peninsula, the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent obtained the following information regarding the present state of affairs:

Major-General Seiji Sukekawa, Governor of Kedah State on the northeastern coast of Malaya: "In order to promote the economic activities throughout the Southern Regions, we should mobilize the native people. They were so accustomed to the lazy life under British rule that they did not respond to our cry for the increase of production at the start. However, when they were taught to work, and hence discovered the joys of labor, they became earnest workers, determined to produce enough for their own consumption.

"Before the war, Kedah State produced two crops a year but after careful investigations it was proved that the same State could produce three and a half crops per year. Therefore, when a few changes are made the State will be able to raise 3,000,000 bushels a year, out of which 2,000,000 could be exported. Cultivation of some old rubber plantation and the clearance of jungles will further increase the agricultural production. This year we are planning to transform some 40,000 chobu of land into rice fields."

Kelantan Like Tohoku

Major-General Yasushi Sunakawa, Governor of Kelantan State, in northern Malaya: "Kelantan State is very much like the Tohoku (northeastern district of Japan Proper). The people are simple and honest and are very eager to learn the Japanese language. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is not a single person within the State who does not know a word of Japanese.

"The urgent problem is the increase of foodstuffs. At present some 60 per cent of the necessary foodstuffs are produced within the State, but in future it is absolutely necessary to become self-sufficient in this respect.

"As to traffic facilities, two highways, one running from north to south and the other from east to west will be constructed for the purpose of facilitating the development of industries. New railway lines will also be constructed in future in connection with the line running along the eastern coast.

"As the State faces Thailand, the influence of the overseas Chinese merchants cannot be slighted. As a matter of fact, they are working to the fore in the industrial rehabilitation."

Saburo Hata, Governor of Negri Sembilan State, which is situated in the south of the Peninsula: "A pro-Japanese atmosphere prevails throughout the State, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese residents in this section who were engaged in business before the war.

Three-Year Plan Set

"On a three-year project, we are planning to convert 52,000 acres into agricultural land. Some 60 per cent of the entire area will be managed by the State and the rest by private owners. We intend to develop 13 plantations within those three years, two of which are already operating. In order to coach the native people in modern agricultural technique and to impart to them the true spirit of farming, we should like to organize a farmers' corps. With regard to Port Dickson, it is possible to make it an important harbor between Penang and Shonan, though it is nothing more than a summer resort at present."

Shun Kubota, Governor of Perak State: "Perak is an industrial state, producing tin and rubber. As all the necessary machines have been repaired those industries have been completely rehabilitated. For the transportation of rubber and tin, we are thinking of utilizing bus facilities. Since the construction of highways is now under way, we will be able to export our products, in near future.

"We are also considering the foodstuff problem in order to make the State self-sufficient in the matter of foodstuffs. With the completion of the dam, which had been previously undertaken by the British, it will not be hard to cultivate new land."

Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan: "The people of Shonan have been living on imported foodstuffs. At present some foodstuffs, not including rice, are being produced within and without the city. The distribution of daily necessities such as rice and sugar is being carried on smoothly, and the life of the citizens seems to have been rebuilt on security and economic stability. I wish to change Shonan into a city of production from that of consumption."

Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama, Governor of Penang State: "Within a year or so, all habor facilities will be completed, and, as a result, Penang will become a center for gathering and distributing commodities."

Study Japanese Language

Ken Tsurumi, Governor of Malacca State: "In my State, the Malays are studying Japanese while the Japanese are eagerly learning Malayan. As to the production of foodstuffs, the British did not pay much attention to the cultivation of land, but placed their reliance on imported goods. Since the occupation of the peninsula by the Japanese, the increase of the production of rice was studied seriously and already the rice production has been doubled while the amount of meat and vegetable is now sufficient to meet the demands of the city residents."

Gaku Kuji, Governor of Trengganu State on the northeastern coast of the peninsula: "In former days Trengganu State was occupied mostly by fishermen and the coastal marine transportation was developed to a great extent. The smooth distribution of foodstuffs being secured, the people are living in an atmosphere of peace and security. If the railway, starting from Kuantan can be extended as far as Kota Bharu, the northern-most city on the eastern coast, the development of the coastal regions will be easily achieved."

Toshikazu Oka, Governor of Pahang State: "The construction of highways was started and already the project has been completed as far as Kuala Lumpur. The unemployment problem is non-existent because of the big demand for laborers required in the construction of highways."

Shinzo Kikuchi, Governor of Selangor State: "As Selangor is situated in the central part of Malaya, proper administration must be conducted in order to make it a model State. Conditions in State were not encouraging after the war, but through the efforts of the Military Administration peace and order were restored in record-breaking time. The State is blessed with ample natural resources such as tin and rubber. Research institutes formerly managed by the British, namely the Agricultural Investigation Laboratory, the Rubber Research Institute and the Forestry Research Institute are located in Selangor. At present they have been taken over by the Japanese and important researches are being conducted in various fields of industry."

56-Year-Old Marathon Runner Jogging From Tokyo-Hsinking to Fete Manchou

Yahei Miura, 52 years of age, former Japanese marathon runner from Fukuoka has thought of a novel way to express his felicitations to the Empire of Manchoukuo on the 10th anniversary of its founding, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Fukuoka, says Domei.

Mr. Miura plans to run the distance between Tokyo and Hsinking in 56 days, leaving Tokyo on September 9 and arriving at his destination on November 3 via the old Tokaido highway, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Starting from the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace here, he will first visit the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines before hitting the road for Manchoukuo.

Along the Tokaido, he will climb Mount Fuji and further west, will pay his respects at the Atsuta Jingu, in Nagoya, from where, he will detour around to the Grand Shrines at Ise and to the Kashiwara Shrine near Nara.

Crossing Shikoku where he will visit the Konpira Shrine, he will cross over to Dairen via Kyushu and Kagoshima.

Interviewed by the correspondent at Fukuoka, Mr. Miura said: "I will pray for the further success of the Japanese armed services at the various shrines on the way and will present a book containing the seals of the shrines to Manchoukuo as a token of my mission."

NEW SUPPLY ROUTE PLANNED BY ALLIES

Will Connect Alaska With Siberia—To Give Succor to Soviets

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, August 23—A member of the neutral mission to the Vatican today, gave the following revelations regarding the establishment of an Arctic supply-route which was reportedly one of the topics discussed at the recent Stalin-Churchill talks:

The projected route will connect the northern tip of Siberia with Alaska, and is the course formerly studied by Dr. Schmidt, head of the Soviet Arctic Ocean Bureau.

Starting from Alaska the route crosses the Bering Sea until it reaches the mouth of the Kolyma River in Siberia. Then it will run to the mouth of the Lena River, and thence to the Yenisei River. From there it will go to Topolisk via the Obi River. Then it will be extended to come in contact with the Siberian Railway around Tumen. The entire length of the route will be approximately 8,700 kilometers, or roughly the distance between San Francisco and the Solomon Islands via the Hawaiis.

According to the Soviet wishes, the projected route, after its establishment, will be run by transport ships four times until the end of next year. It will have 60 observation stations along the course, to facilitate transportation. The route will also be defended by airplanes and ships to be supplied by the United States.

The first transport fleet will be composed of about 80 vessels, which are expected to operate till the end of October this year. When the freezing season comes, the fleet will be disbanded for the duration of the winter.

The proposed establishment of a trans-Arctic transportation route is the inevitable outcome of the anti-Axis Powers' failure in transporting any substantial amount of war materials to the Soviets, observers here opined. The three old routes for the same purpose, namely those traversing the Indian Ocean, the northern Atlantic and the Pacific are no longer functioning in proper manner because of the overwhelming Axis victories at all fronts, it is alleged.

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FILM ON BURMA FALL READY FOR SHOWING

Depicts Past British Exploitation and Japan's Great Victory

Under the supervision of the War Ministry, "War Report of Burma," a war screen play, has recently been completed by the Japan Eigasha. The picture in nine reels depicts the past exploitation of the British and brilliant advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Burma, centering upon the reduction of Burma by the Japanese fighting forces.

The new cultural features recently approved by the Education Ministry include "War Report of Malaya," by Nichiyei, "The Birth of Shonan Island" by Nichiyei, "Dockyard" by Toho, "Record of the Victory by the Imperial Japanese Navy" by Nichiyei, and "Shipbuilders" by Geijutsu Eiga.

With the distribution of raw film for the motion picture making having been increased, the local leading motion picture producing companies have been encouraged to the effect that they will be able to produce three dramatic films a month, respectively. Through the good offices of the Board of Information and other Government offices concerned, the decision for the film distribution was reached recently for the contribution of the national entertainment at wartime.

The South Seas Motion Picture Association, which has in the past been endeavoring to ship the domestic pictures to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has suceeded in producing the French version of "Nankai no Hanataba" (Bouquet of the South Seas,) a dramatic feature picture by Toho, which was triumphantly received on the local screen recently. The production of the same picture in English, Thai and French Indo-Chinese languages, is now being undertaken for shipment to the Southern Regions.

In commemoration of the enforcement of the motion picture law, which is to be celebrated in October, the Japan Motion Picture Association will offer a prize of ¥3,000 for one dramatic picture produced since last October. The selection for the prize-winning picture will be conducted by a judge committee, consisting of leading novelists, scenario writers and members of the Association.

The Toho studio is now making every effort for the production of "The Opium War," under the direction of Masahiro Makino. The shooting is now going on with Ennosuke Ichikawa in the title role, who has been borrowed from the Kabuki stage.

The historic event of the gallant activity of the parachutist unit of the Imperial Japanese Army in Palembang and Sumatra, has been filmed by Nichiyei under the support and instruction of the Imperial Aviation Headquarters. The picture is scheduled to be released in the leading cinema houses in the capital in mid-September.

JAPANESE FILM HAILED

Shochiku Picture Makes Hit in Shanghai

SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai movie world, art and social circles received the premiere of "Warm Currents," Shochiku production, with a mixture of uncertainty and delight. Movie queens, actresses, critics and unbelievers who went for curiosity, remained to praise.

For the first time in their lives they were entertained with a Japanese production, and the experience, because of its charm, originality and intense drama, swept them off their feet.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Thursday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk. "Be Natural." by Koshiro Shiba
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: "Surprise Symphony" (Haydn)
8:00 Summer National School Hour.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 Serial Lecture on Music.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Wind Music, by the Naval Band.
1:00 Narration: "Story of a Blind Man," (J. Tanizaki) by Announcer Wada.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
4:30 Market Reports.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "An Old Japanese Story," by Takehiko Kurushima.
7:30 National Chorus.
8:00 Nippon Symphony Orchestra: "A Small Dance Music Suite" (K. Wada) and "Serenade in G Major" (Mozart) Conducted by Kazuo Yamada. Story Telling. "Saigo and Okubo in Their Young Days," by Iwao Tanaka.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; Broadcast From Batavia, Java: Talk by Takashi Watanabe.

A CHEDI IN THAILAND AFTER THE CAMBODIAN STYLE AT LOPBURI

SAD ROMANCE RELATED BY SOUTHERN PRINCE

Sumatran Cherished Japanese Woman Despite Opposition Caused by Dutch

A beautiful friendship between Toungoo Ottman, crown prince of a certain sultanate in Sumatra, and a Japanese girl some seven years ago was recently described by the prince himself to a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Medan, Sumatra.

"She was a lovely woman of 35 years of age at the time I met her which was seven years ago. Her name was Kiyoko Yamane and she hailed from Nagasaki Prefecture. Extremely modest and gentle, she was very different from the women I met in Europe. As I was then a widower with four children, I thought she was the kind of woman I wanted as a mother for my children. One day I wrote to my father in Sumatra asking him for his permission to marry her, but my earnest request was flatly rejected on the ground that I, being the crown prince, should marry a girl of my own race." After uttering these words, the prince looked sad and lonely.

In connection with their sad farewell, the prince remarked: "At that time, Sumatra was ruled by the Dutch Government. My father and his subordinates who were under the influence of the Dutch, would not allow me to marry anyone but an Indonesian or a Dutch woman. With the victorious entry of the Japanese Army into Sumatra, I cannot help thinking of our sad farewell. Wishing happiness and good luck to each other, we said good-bye never to see each other again. I am married now and not in a position to be able to see her, but I sincerely wish to know how she has been getting along. I have always remembered her in my prayers, constantly wishing her both health and happiness.

"It is highly possible that she is still living in Nagasaki Prefecture, now a woman of 42 years. If the Japanese Army will help me to establish her whereabouts, I should be more than grateful."

Hungary Consulate Ready

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 24—An Honorary Hungarian Consulate will shortly be established in Shanghai, with L. E. Hudec, chairman of the Hungarian Residents' Association in Shanghai, as Honorary Consul. It was proposed by the Hungarian Minister to China, and approved by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shonan Back Streets Hum With 'Wild' Talk Of Salvaging Radium, Buying Love Potions

The back-streets of beautiful Shonan City are replete with objects invaluable to curiosity-seekers, according to the Nichi Nichi, quoted by Domei.

Discovering the location of the East Asia branch of Free Masons, a Nichi Nichi correspondent, accompanied by a number of soldiers, visited the house in question.

On the second floor of a cream-colored building, the party came upon a dismal, chapel-like room with small windows. When they turned on the lights, they saw a number of skulls with sparkling eye-sockets. A splendid pipe-organ was found while gowns of queer design and various bizarre objects lay scattered about the room, but no trace of espionage activities were evident.

Following on the heels of the recent salvaging of silver ingots valued at approximately ¥400,000 from Shonan Harbor, the news that more than 100 milligrams of radium are buried somewhere in the city is the talk of the town.

As the Japanese military hospital in the city possesses only 60 milligrams, the doctors are burning to discover the buried treasure.

A Thai woman has disclosed that the said radium lies buried under the floor of the operating room of the hospital and an urgent call for a radium detector has been sent to the mainland.

According to another report, the making of love potions from the after-births of animals is a flourishing industry in the city, since this drug, rich in hormones, enjoys wide demand.

Drug stores pay ¥2 apiece for the material if it is dried and cleaned. After being powdered, it is mixed with honey, producing an article that is highly valued in the Southern Regions.

WEEK'S TRAINING STARTS FOR AIR-DEFENSE CORPS

Metropolitan Police Board Sponsors Workout for Shops And Schools

A week's training in air-defense work for special air-defense corps attached to factories, companies, hospitals, department stores, and schools in Tokyo Prefecture started Tuesday under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Police Board, reports Domei.

During the week, it is expected all the air-defense corps will receive a thorough training from officials of the Metropolitan Police Board and prepare themselves for the joint air-defense maneuvers, which is scheduled to take place from September 1 to 5.

Kashing Enforces Rules

C.P.S.

KASHING, August 25.—The Rural Pacification Administration for the areas northeast of Taihu has begun to enforce four sets of new rules governing transportation, embargo, penalty, and confiscation of commodities in the pacification areas.

Ministers Fete Tokyo Scribes

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 25.—Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng, and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi recently entertained the visiting Japanese newspapermen at the Sino-German Cultural Association to exchange views on the current situation.

RETIRED LT.-GENERAL DIES

Masamine Narita Rendered Heroic Deeds in Sino-Japanese War

Lieutenant-General Masamine Narita, retired, passed away on Monday afternoon at the age of 78 at his residence in Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, reports Domei.

He was born in Kagoshima Prefecture. After graduating from the Military Academy and the Artillery and Engineering School in 1886, he was given the rank of Sub-lieutenant. In 1916 he was appointed Inspector of Artillery. One year later he was promoted to Lieutenant-General to command the Tokyo Harbor Fortress. He was placed on the waiting list in 1919.

The late Lieutenant-General rendered meritorious service in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

MOVIE FANS IN CHINA ACCLAIM LEE LI-HWA

18-Year-Old Actress Is Biggest Sensation Screen Produced In Last 2 Decades

Acclaimed by critics as the most talented actress China has produced in the last two decades, Miss Lee Li-hwa has had a meteoric rise to fame, creating a sensation in the Chinese movie world. There had never been a parallel case in the past for this petite damsel literally crashed into the limelight and reached the height of stardom at the age of barely 18.

Such is today a high-salaried star of the China United Film Production Company and holds a hypnotic sway over millions of moviegoers.

Lee Li-hwa started on her film career at 16, when she joined the Yi Hwa Film Company. She played the leading role in about 16 pictures, none of which proved to be very successful. When the local film companies were amalgamated and formed into the China United Film Company, she was taken over by the new enterprise. "The Flower Girl," to be released shortly, is the first picture she made for the newly established movie firm.

On Stage As Child

The young screen star was born in Shanghai. Her parents were both professional theatrical players. At the age of four her father died, and two years later she went to Peking, where she was tutored in Peking stage plays. At 16 she returned to Shanghai and joined the Yi Hwa Film Company, where she worked for about two years. Entering the China United Film Production Company in April of this year, she recently completed "The Flower Girl." She has now started work on a film entitled "Autumn," based on one of the three well-known novels written by Pa King.

Miss Lee has a great natural love for acting, in which she has always taken an intense interest. She also loves music, and in her spare moments she practices singing. She does not know how to dance and does not smoke. When not required at the studio, she stays at home most of the time to keep her mother company, occasionally going out with her to the movie houses. Lately she has taken up the study of Japanese and English.

Regarding her large fan mail, she said that most of the fans writing letters ask for her pictures, while the rest deal with sundry subjects, some of which are very funny. She answers the mail herself, having no secretary to do the work.

The well-known actress has just started work on her third film for the China Film Production Company called, "Night Shower in a Cold Mountain," which suggests a hair-raising plot. She does not intend to return to the stage, where she played as a child.

The Chinese movie firmament is unusually brilliant these days, and Lee Li-hwa has added luster to the pageant of stars.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

With Kichiyemon Nakamura in the van, the principal members of the Nakamura family of the traditional Kabuki-dom will present an elaborate performance at the Kabukiza next month, heralding the autumn-winter season of the Kabuki activity. Mitsugoro Bando will be the guest player. The curtain raiser will be an old drama called "Keyamura" (Village of Keya), which is promised to be selected as the national drama in the list of the Board of Information. The life of Hojo Tokimune, the notable warrior-statesman of old Japan, who valiantly guided the people to tide over the national emergency in the 13th century, will constitute the main plot of a historical play entitled "Tokimune." This will be specially produced by Kiyoshi Takahama, famous contemporary living haiku poet. There will be staged two additional features, namely, "Kotobuki Kadomatsu" and "Ishin Rashi."

The Meijiza will house next month the ever-popular combined troupe headed by Yaeko Mizutani and Masao Inouye. The program will be featured by three plays, all of which will be placed before the footlight for the first time. They are "Kakka" (His Excellency), by Hideji Hojo, "Aijo to Kagaku" (Love and Chemistry) by Osuke Agi, and "Shunpu Shu-u" (Spring Wind and Autumn Rain) by Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

For the first time in four months, Goro Soganoya and his own troupe will occupy the Shimbashi Embujo next month to present their repertory program, consisting of four comedies. The first play will be "Hitotsu no Ringo" (One Apple), "Tekki Kangei" (Welcome Enemy Planes) is the title of the second, which will be followed by "Hashi" (Bridge). Concluding the program is "Hoyei" (Shadow of a Sail), this being one of the 36 favorite plays by Soganoya.

Much attention is now being focussed on the September performance of the Tokyo Gekijo, opening September 3, when the newly organized Shinsei Kazoku dramatic group will make its initial appearance on the local stage. "Dawn of India," a new play jointly produced by Shizuo Togo and Kenji Kijima, will be the main attraction. There will be staged two other melodramas, such as "Aozora no Musumetachi" (Girls of the Blue Sky) by Tatsuo Nakada, and "Yanagi no Shiki" (Four Seasons of the Willow) by Osuke Agi from an original story by Chiyo Tsutsumi. The important players include Fukuko Sayo, Mitsugu Fujii, Ikuji Kobayashi and Takashi Masuda.

Roppa Furukawa will be in the stellar cast at the Yurakuza next month to please the modern-player-goers with a new program, consisting of two plays—"Drum of Surabaya" and "The Way of Man." The performance will be elaborated with three guest players, Katsuhiko Haida, Hawaiian-born musician, Satoko Higure and Sachiko Murase.

Opening August 28 at the Imperial Theater is the first performance of the Kamoshikaza theatrical troupe with a new program, consisting of two plays. "Momotaro" (a stage version of Momotaro, the most popular juvenile fairy tale), is the curtain raiser. "Shonen Noguchi Hideyo" (the Tale of the Late Dr. Noguchi in His Boyhood) will conclude the program.

Ennosuke Ichikawa, famed Kabuki actor, and his followers left Tokyo yesterday for Manchoukuo to fulfil their goodwill mission for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. Their first performance in Manchoukuo will be given at Hsinking and thence they will proceed to several leading cities before making a short visit to Chosen on their way back to Tokyo toward the end of September.

"The History of the Shochiku Revue," a new version of the Japanese revue produced by Shochiku, will open the special program at the Kokusai Gekijo tomorrow with the participation of all star dancers of the Shochiku revue troupe headed by Ranko Edogawa, Midori Amakusa and Tsuyako Utagami.

CHINA MOVIE FIRMS PLANNING TO MERGE

Amalgamating With Manchou Company—'Opium War' to Be First Picture

SHANGHAI—Foreshadowing active cooperation among leading film companies on the Asiatic continent, an agreement was reached by the China Film Company, the North China Motion Picture Company and the Manchurian Cinematograph Company to establish shortly a Continental Movie Association in order to exchange movie stars and make use of each other's studios.

Nagamasa Kawakita, president of the China Film Company and other high officials of the company as well as representatives of the Japanese authorities, have already consulted with the picture companies at Hsinking, Peking, Nanking and Shanghai on the question of forming a unified association to bring film companies on the continent into closer liaison with each other, and an agreement was reached following approval by all the parties concerned.

The Continental Movie Association is expected to produce super-films on a grand scale. Their first feature production will be the "one million dollar" picture "The Opium War," the preparations for which are now being handled by the three film companies mentioned.

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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TO STUDY INSURANCE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS

Inspection Party to Be Sent By Life Insurance Control Association Next Month

VAST DATA AWAIT SURVEY

Figures at Present Known For Philippines, Malaya, East Indies, Burma Given

With its interest aroused in the vast field of fresh business in the southern regions, the Life Insurance Control Association is now scheduled to dispatch a party of its representatives on a tour of inspection to the Philippine Islands, Malaya, the East Indies and Burma in September for inquiries into the actual state of life insurance business in these areas, says the Chugai Shogyo.

The article reports that the Life Insurance Control Association is now in touch with the competent authorities to obtain approval for their projected inspection trip. The inquiries are to cover such questions as the number of insurance companies existing, amounts of insurance policies, insurance premiums, death rates, density of populations in the areas under review, classification of policy holders by age and the like.

Date on these matters as far as they are known at present are as follows:—

The Philippines

In 1939 there were in the Philippines three life insurance companies owned and operated by native interests and 22 by foreign interests. Of the latter, British interests topped the list, for there were 11 owned and operated by them. Next came American, Canadian, Chinese, Hongkong and Italian, respectively numbering four, three, two and one each of the last two.

The amounts of insurance policies and premiums collected at the end of 1939 were registered as follows (in 1,000 pesos):

Year	Year-end Amounts of Policies	Premiums Collected
1932	147.505	8.220
1933	143.804	8.570
1934	146.761	8.581
1935	148.974	8.724
1936	157.837	10.267
1937	183.272	—
1938	201.000	—

The list serves to indicate that the amounts of insurance policies scored a gain of 56,000,000 pesos and premiums a gain of 2,000,000 pesos during six months.

The death rate of policy holders were registered as follows:

1933	17.9%
1934	18.5
1935	19.5
1936	18.0
1937	18.8

It is to be noted that the death rate shows a slight gain of late in the Philippines contrary to the reasonable expectation of its fall accompanying the improvement of sanitary facilities in these islands.

The Insurance Law promulgated in 1914 for practice in the Philippines contains the following provisions:

Foreign interests engaged in life insurance business in the Philippines must deposit with the Insurance Bureau at Manila the sum of 100,000 pesos either in cash or securities in the form of bonds or debentures, at least 50 per cent of bonds or securities comprising those specified by the Insurance Bureau. It is further understood that permission is needed each year.

Malaya

There was one native insurance company and 27 foreign companies in Malaya. The former, the Great Eastern Life Insurance Company, founded in 1908 with a capital of $246,000 (of which $170,000 has been paid up). It boasts of insurance policies totalling $53,582,000 and of insurance premiums totalling $2,885,000.

In the number of insurance companies, British interests topped the list, totalling 15. Next came three Canadian interests, two Indian interests, two Australian interests and one American interest. These insurance companies were controlled by the Life Insurance Law promulgated in 1924, and each company had to deposit the sum of Strait $200,000 with the Government.

The death rate checked in 1938 in the areas concerned are shown below:

Straits Settlement	21.3%
Malay Federated States	19.1
Outside Federated States	15.8

East Indies

"There were four insurance companies of native interests and 21 companies of foreign interests. British interests, numbering 14, topped the list of companies, and next came two of American interests. Below are shown the year-end amounts of insurance policies of nine leading insurance companies combined (in 1,000 Guilders):

1934	188.200
1935	184.400
1936	188.600
1937	202.300
1938	213.400

The death rate of the Indonesians was registered as follows:

1933	16.5%
1934	18.1
1935	18.2
1936	17.7
1937	18.8
1938	18.4
1939	18.9

According to the statistic record taken in 1930, the death rate in the leading cities was comparatively high as shown below:

Batavia	24.6%
Surabaya	23.4
Semarang	24.0
Bandoeng	18.3

Burma

There was one life insurance company of native interests and 18 of foreign interests. The former was brought into being in 1937 with its head office in Rangoon. It is interesting to note that this concern was State-managed. The rest of the insurance companies were mostly British-owned.

While amounts of insurance policies remain unascertainable, these insurance companies registered an average death rate of as high as 23 per cent.

In conclusion, percentages of insurance premiums chargeable in the subtropical and tropical zones are quoted below (on the basis of 100 per cent for the latest premiums charged by the Pan-American Life Insurance Company):

	Aged 25	Aged 35	Aged 45	Aged 55
Subtropical Zone				
For life	132	128	123	121
20 years for life	125	118	119	113
20 years endowment	109	110	111	113
Tropical Zone				
For life	162	148	147	142
20 years for life	148	143	138	135
20 years endowment	122	123	125	128

Annual Premium Holders of $1,000 Policy, aged 35	America	In Subtropical Zone	Tropical Zone
For life	$22.68	$28.98	$35.10
20 years for life	31.03	37.67	44.33
20 years endowment	44.81	49.32	55.30

Incidentally the Yomiuri observes that the officials concerned of the Finance Ministry have already designated a number of leading life insurance companies to extend their business to the Chinese continent as well as the southern regions, and that these insurance companies are now proceeding with research, dividing their forces by territory into three sections, namely North China, Central China and South China.

In view of the low level of administrative and cultural standards in China and the southern regions, the paper adds, the life insurance companies concerned are practically unable to collect enough material for their investigations into the actual state of living and physical conditions of the native inhabitants, while they cannot very well apply domestic rules to these people. It is from this viewpoint that these life insurance companies wish for joint investment of funds by the Government as well as themselves for the extension of their business to foreign countries even at the risk of losses in the initial stage.

As Good as Aluminum

Aluminum being a vital strategic material, various substitutes are in use for household utensils. Shown are wash-basins which look exactly like aluminum in the picture but really are almite, a substitute alloy that has all the advantages of aluminum, lightness, durability, resistance to oxidation and the like.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.1	— .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	—	—
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.2	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.60	Same

Chinese Influence In South Extensive

(Continued From Page 6)

portant role for French commercial and banking houses.

Thailand's economy is practically controlled by the Chinese. They monopolize the rice-hulling industry, which is the primary industry of the country; from lumbering industry down, they control practically all medium and small industries; their power in tin mining was only second to that of Great Britain; they have a firm grip on Thailand's banking; they are landlords, they operate rubber and other plantations; they monopolize fishing and navigation; they are carpenters, laborers, and ricksha hands; from rice-packing and marketing, their monopoly extends into every conceivable line of wholesale and retail businesses.

Associations, public halls and chambers of commerce which are found throughout China, are also found in Thailand, and they are powerfully organized. The Chinese in Thailand are best established among their fellow-Chinese abroad. This is due largely to the scarcity of European investments and the backwardness of Thailand's industries.

MAJORITY OF WARES GAIN ON STOCK MART

Spot Market Continues to Display Activity—Many Big Jumps Registered

The Tokyo Stock Exchange began to resume an upward swing yesterday.

In the long-term section, Japan Piston rose ¥1.20 and Toa Tobacco ¥1.00, and, contrary to the relapse suffered on Tuesday, the major half of the listed wares registered fractional gains.

The short-term section was continuously calm and quotations of the major issues closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was invariably active as if to symbolize the healthy investments of the general public. For instance, Electric Wave Machines scored a sharp gain of ¥2.20 at one bound, and Sumitomo Metallic Industrial stepped up ¥1.50 its new ¥1.00, Morinaga Confectionary ¥2.00, its new ¥1.00, Japan Chemical Industrial ¥1.20, and Mitsubishi Trading ¥1.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.10, N. Y. K. ¥110.90, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥102.20, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.80 and S. M. R. ¥74.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.			Sept.	Oct.
First Section					
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.2	d	.2	....	73.3
Do. new (25)	42.9	u	.1	....	43.4
Kanebo Spinning (50)	154.0	u	.3	....	155.6
Do. new (25)	102.2	d	.2	102.9	103.9
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.2	u	.2	....	90.4
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	110.7	u	.3	....	111.1
Do. new (37½)	93.7			94.3	95.2
Third Section					
O. S. K. (50)	97.7	u	.3	....	99.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.7	u	.1	....	84.9
Uraga Dock (50)	89.0	u	.2	....	89.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.8	u	.1	86.1	86.8
Hitachi Works (50)	77.6	d	.2	78.3	76.7
S. M. R. (50)	73.7	d	.2	74.6	....
Do. new		u	.4	40.9	51.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	65.3	d	.6	....	65.6
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....			91.0	91.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
Second 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.2	134.2	134.1	134.1
N. Y. K., old	110.8	110.9	110.7	110.9
Kanebo Sp. new	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	....	....	87.8
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	72.7	72.7	....
Japan Steel Tube	69.2	69.5	69.2	69.4
Japan Oil	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.1
S. M. Railway	74.1	74.4	74.1	74.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.6	....	....	....
Hitachi Works	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
Japan Mining	58.6	....	....	58.6
Manchuria Ind	58.1	....	....	58.1

STEEL CONTROL BODY PLAYING GREAT ROLE

Association Carrying Out Mission of Developing Industry in Japan, China, Manchoukuo

The formation of control associations, which has been completed as a whole, for various lines of industries, is pregnant with epoch-making significance, and it is expected that these associations will contribute a great deal toward the rationalization of the country's industrial structure with the vital object of stabilizing the total national strength system, observes the Chugai in an article surveying the activities shown so far by the Iron and Steel Control Association since the time of its formation.

The article in substance follows:

"Of all the numerous control associations, it is the Iron and Steel Control Association that holds a predominant position. This association was voluntarily formed under date of April 26, 1941 prior to the authorities' promulgation of the Ordinance for Key Industry Organizations, whereas its formation was legally approved under date of November 20, 1941 with all formal procedures completed according to the instructions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The chairmanship was assumed by Hatsusaburo Hirao.

"Article 1 of the articles of this association indicates its mission, by stating, 'With the object of creating an independent state in the iron and steel industries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the association shall not only conduct the control and management of these industries from a comprehensive standpoint but shall work out and perform a national policy in cooperation with the Government.' Thus it is understood that the association is entrusted with the mission of exercising efforts for the stabilization of the national defense system in parallel with the comprehensive development of iron and steel industries in Japan, Manchoukuo and China on a common basis.

Routine of Business

"For the fulfilment of its mission, the association is committed to the following items as its routine:

"(1) Cooperation with the Government's plan including matters relative to demand and supply of materials, funds, labor, etc. required for iron and steel industries, as well as production and deliveries of iron and steel.

"(2) Matters relative to the formulation and execution of plans for raw materials required for iron and steel industries.

"(3) Matters relative to the formation and execution of plans for production of iron and steel.

"(4) Matters relative to the formulation and execution of plans for deliveries of iron and steel.

"(5) Matters relative to prices of iron and steel.

"(6) Matters relative to the creation of organs for adjustment of demand and supply and prices of iron and steel.

"(7) Matters relative to the adjustment and stabilization of iron and steel industries.

"(8) Matters relative to the preparation of materials and funds required for iron and steel industries.

"(9) Matters relative to engineers and laborers for iron and steel industries.

"(10) Matters relative to the enhancement of technical skill, promotion of efficiency, standardization of grading rules, improvement of accounting routine, and matters relative to the development of iron and steel industries among the members of the association.

"(11) Matters relative to investigations and study in connection with iron and steel industries.

"(12) Matters relative to the control, guidance and examination of the members' enterprises.

"(13) Matters relative to relevant laws, ordinances and any other instructions issued by the Government.

"(14) Other matters required for the execution of the association's mission in addition to those covered by the preceding items.

Cooperation Demonstrated

"Reviewing the major items of the creditable routine on record, we may point out that the association demonstrated its cooperation with the Government in connection with the Commodity Mobilization Schedule and the plan for iron and steel production for the 1941 fiscal year. At the same time, the association is credited with efforts for the formulation and execution of the plans for adjustment of prices of iron and steel, smooth deliveries of raw materials, improvement of transportation facilities, allotments of laborers and so forth. No less creditable is its efforts for the drafting of a plan for the productivity increase program for execution during the 1942 fiscal year and a second five-year plan of a similar program beginning in the 1942 fiscal year. Moreover, it deserves our notice that the association has been conducting investigations into the possibility of reclaiming idle equipment for utilization to the best advantage."

TO EFFECT DISTRIBUTION

Proper Allotment of Industrial Centers to Be Investigated

With a view to effecting proper distribution of industrial centers throughout Japan, the Central Council of Industrial Guilds has decided to conduct a throughgoing investigation of various affairs concerned in consideration of the policy of the competent authorities and the wishes of the proprietors and managers of leading manufactories in Kanto and Kansai districts, says the Nippon Kogyo:—

The following investigations, will be made:—

1. Geographical conditions—(a) Electric power obtainable, (b) Supply of water, (c) Facilities of transportation, (d) Natural resources available, (e) Supply of labor.

2. Kinds of industries to be handled,—Scope of industries to be studied,—and Lines of industries to be disposed of—(a) Kinds of industries to be strengthened, (b) Kinds of industries to be established, (c) Distribution of industrial centers, (d) Kinds of industries to serve as the nuclei of Japan's new industries, (e) Kinds of industries to be developed as sub-industries or in keeping with the production of accessories or parts of important machines.

Australia Used to Depend on East Indies, Japan, Oceanic Islands for Import Goods

The Imperial Navy's aerial pounding of the strategic bases off and on the continent of Australia brings the vast sheep country into the focus of world attention.

It is generally understood that Australia, together with New Zealand, is part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Its foreign trade situation with reference to other countries of the Sphere is the subject of an article in the statistical magazine Kokusei Graph for the current month.

Excess of exports over imports characterizes the overseas trade of Australia. According to figures quoted by the latest issue of the magazine Kokusei Graph, however, its trade in 1938 and 1939 within the sphere of co-prosperity showed an excess of imports of £7,819,000 and of £6,121,000 respectively, and while the proportion of exports to the co-prosperity sphere over the total amount of trade was about 10 per cent, that of imports accounted for 16.17 per cent. This condition was largely due to its trade with the Dutch East Indies, from where large quantities of gasoline, various other kinds of mineral oils and tea were imported, as seen in the following figures:

Tea	15.546 tons	£2.036.000
Gasoline and other mineral oils	1.462 million litres	6.064.00

Next comes Japan following the East Indies in respect of the size of trade with Australia within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The proportion of trade with Japan was 4.2 per cent for 1938 and 3.8 per cent, for 1939 over the total trade. The principal items of export and import for 1939 were:

Exports		
Wool	32.957 tons	£3.700.000
Zinc	104 tons	229.000
Leathers		148.000
Imports		
Silk and artificial silk textiles		£1.456.000
Cotton and hemp textiles		910.000
Tinned fishes	1.306 tons	192.000
Earthen ware		158.000

Next to Japan

The amount of trade with various oceanic islands within the Co-Prosperity Sphere follows Japan in volume, and imports from these islands amounted to fairly large sums. The principal items of export for 1939 were:

Tobaccos		£163.000
Wheat flour	14.923 tons	117.000
Coal	138.000 tons	114.000
Intoxicants		103.000
Meat (except frozen meat)		98.000

Out of the commodities imported by Australia from the oceanic islands within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, copra heads the list in quantity. Australia depends on these islands for the entire supply of copra, which it imported in 1939 to the quantity of 25,000 tons. In point of value, however, fertilizers were at the top of the list with £1,048,000, which represented 65.6 per cent of the total value of fertilizers imported by Australia during the same year. The fertilizer exported from these oceanic islands is phosphorite.

The oceanic islands are followed by Malaya, the larger portion of whose exports was represented by raw rubber. (During 1939, 86 per cent of the total value of imports from Malaya was occupied by raw rubber).

Exports to Malaya

The principal items of exports to Malaya for 1939 were:

	Tons	
Wheat flour	60.736	£458.000
Milk and cream	5.180	385.000
Frozen meat	2.349	111.000
Butter	771	106.000

Raw rubber was imported as follows:

From Malaya	10.465	£976.000
„ D.E.I.	1.779	173.000
„ Oceanic Islands	1.321	123.000

The percentages of value were 69.1, 12.3 and 8.7 per cent respectively. For 90.7 per cent of the total value of imported raw rubber from the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the above regions were responsible.

For geographical reasons, the total amount of trade with New Zealand was surpassed only by that with Britain, the United States Japan, Canada or the East Indies. For 1938 and 1939, the totals of imports and exports with New Zealand amounted to 3.2 and 3.5 per cent respectively of the total volume of trade, which represented more than 8 per cent of the total amount of trade by New Zealand with Australia. The main items of export to New Zealand were wheat flour, fruits (raw, dried, bottled and tinned), coal, etc. and those of import, leather and timber.

Of the trade with countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere, 48.6 and 45.0 per cent respectively were represented by that with Britain for the years 1938 and 1939. If the trade with Canada, British India, New Zealand and other British possessions are added, the total percentage of trade with British territories will be about 60 per cent of the total volume of business done by Australia.

P.I. READY TO START COTTON CULTIVATION

Eight Japanese Companies to Conduct All Matters Relative To Growing of Fiber

The Philippine Islands are expected to start out on a new phase of agriculture, in the form of cotton cultivation, in accordance with the 5-year cotton cultivation plan given by the Japanese Military authorities on the islands on August 10 to Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of Manila, reports the Miyako correspondent from Manila.

The 5-year plan provides for the development of cotton plantations in various districts of the islands with a total area of 455,000 hectares, including 120,000 hectares to be converted from sugar plantations. The gist of the 5-year plan runs substantially as follows:

(1) In the five years ending 1946, the total area of cotton plantations on the islands shall be increased to 455,000 hectares with an expected annual production of 1,500,000 piculs of ginned cotton. In the first year of the 5-year plan, or by the end of 1942, the cotton area on the islands shall be enlarged up to 12,000 hectares with expected production of 37,000 piculs of ginned cotton.

(2) Cultivation of cotton on the islands is to be conducted by the Japan Spinning Company, Oriental Development Company, Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Kurashiki Spinning Company, Yamato Spinning Company, Kureha Spinning Company, Oriental Cotton Cultivation Company, and Oriental Spinning Company.

Each of these companies is expected to conduct all affairs relative to the cultivation of cotton in one of the eight cotton growing districts for which it is detailed. The companies are also expected to execute all affairs relative to the extension of financial aid to the cotton growers, and all matters about purchase, ginning, packing, and exporting of the cotton produced, etc.

For the guidance of the cotton growers, including extension of necessary instructions concerning the methods of cultivation the competent authorities and the eight Japanese companies mentioned above are considering the establishment of the Philippine Cotton Cultivation Association which, in collaboration with the Japan Cotton Cultivation Association, will undertake the training of skilled cotton growers.

The members of the Association are to be selected from among the officials belonging to the Military Administration Headquarters, members of the administrative organ of the islands, members of the Japanese Cotton Cultivation Association, etc.

MANCHOUKUO BANK TO BE REORGANIZED

Revamped Institution Will Become Virtual Leader of Financial Institutions in Country

The authorities concerned are now working on a plan to reorganize the machinery of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo with its capital increased from ¥30,000,000 to ¥100,000,000 at one bound to make it virtually the leader of financial institutions in Manchoukuo. The Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau is going ahead with its schedule to realize the reorganization of the bank in the course of next October, reports the Asahi.

It will be recalled, according to the paper, that this bank came into being, taking over the various banks previously run under the Chang Hsueh-liang regime simultaneously with the founding of Manchoukuo. In view, however, of the fact that the bank has been traditionally connected with commercial parties in competition with the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo through a network of its branches, numbering over 140, regardless of its predominent position as a bank of issue, the authorities concerned have for some years been anxious to reorganize the bank into a central organ of financial control in Manchoukuo. It is evident that these authorities can thereby anticipate the creation of a new financial structure as if to endorse the financial expansion of the same country since the very beginning of its founding about 10 years ago.

The paper observes that problems requiring immediate solution by the bank upon its reorganization, are centered on a counter-measure against vicious inflation and the creation of an independent financial organ in Manchoukuo with reference to its relations with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The paper reveals the following outline of the basic program for the reorganization of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo and the contemplated new financial structure in Manchoukuo:

(1) The Manchoukuo Government shall announce a new capital of ¥100,000,000 for the Central Bank of Manchoukuo. At the same time, the law for the bank shall be fundamentally revised.

(2) The bank shall restrict the locations of its branches to where local Government offices exist. The branches now existing elsewhere shall possibly be amalgamated with the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo, and the existing banks in important areas shall be taken over by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo.

(3) Thus it is felt possible that the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo may be able to redouble its functions as a commercial bank.

(4) Financial organs in provincial areas shall be formulated by the local branches of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo according to concrete plans to be mapped out by local Government offices, so as to realize the financial structure in these regions within the next five years.

(5) Financial organs for the farming community shall remain unchanged under the protection of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942

A Cure for Opium

I

A Japanese doctor has discovered an apparently successful cure for opium addicts which bids fair to eliminate completely once and for all the pernicious opium evil which has been the curse of China ever since European traders introduced the awful habit into that country more than two hundred and fifty years ago.

According to news reports of the last day or two, the credit goes to Dr. Kenji Tadenuma, vice-director of the Juzen Hospital, an institution under the management of the Yokohama Municipality. Encouraged by Rei Matsumura, chief of the Cultural Department of the East Asia Board, who through his official connection with Chinese affairs was presumably well acquainted with the horrors of the opium evil, Dr. Tadenuma is said to have spent many years in patient research until the newly announced remedy finally resulted. The treatment apparently consists of injections of a dextrose of high density which the effect of forcing the poison to be ejected from the body through the kidneys. In two weeks of treatment, it is claimed, the patient will be completely freed from the narcotic.

Although it still remains to be seen how successful the treatments will be in extensive practice, the prospects are apparently so hopeful as to warrant concrete plans for practical application. Accordingly, the East Asia Board has seen fit to organize the East Asia Institute for Medical Research to carry on the work. Dr. Tadenuma himself will be a member of the staff, while Dr. Dempu Sakai, an authority on the subject of opium poisoning who has had earlier successes in this work and who has cooperated with Dr. Tadenuma in his research, has been named director of the Institute.

II

This item of news furnishes one more example of the many ways in which Japan is today ridding East Asia of the curse brought by Western imperialism, for the opium evil in China is a problem for which the Westerners are responsible. More than two hundred and fifty years ago, the Dutch first introduced the terrible habit into China, and soon thereafter the British undertook to spread the habit extensively among the Chinese through incredibly forcible means. All the efforts of the Chinese authorities to save their people from this danger proved to be of no avail in the face of the drastic measures which the British took to push this nefarious traffic.

The British conduct was typical of British imperialism in East Asia which took no cognizance of the welfare or interest of Oriental peoples nor of morality or ordinary humanitarianism when British trade and British profits were at stake. British interest in the opium trade was purely for their profit. In the early days of British trade with China, Britain was still an industrially undeveloped and artistically backward country which had no products which China wanted, for there was nothing which the English could produce which the Chinese could not produce much better themselves. But the Chinese produced the fine silks and tea and artistic wares which the British wanted, and in order to procure these Chinese goods the British had to find some product which they could give to the Chinese exchange if the balance of trade between China and Britain was not to remain a hopelessly unfavorable one for the British.

The solution for this problem from the British point of view was opium. From the poppy fields of India, which Britain owned, the British turned out an increasing flood of opium which they proceeded to dump into China despite all efforts of the Chinese authorities to stop it. It mattered not that the opium traffic had been prohibited by the Chinese Government; the British simply smuggled in the outlawed commodity wholesale, even developing a special type of ship—the lorcha—to run the Chinese blockade. From the 200 chests of opium smuggled into China in 1729 when the traffic was first prohibited, the amount of opium smuggled annually into China increased to 1,000 chests by 1776, 5,000 chests by 1790, 16,000 chests by 1820, 53,000 chests in 1850, and close to 100,000 chests by 1880, each chest containing 133 1/3 pounds of this powerful drug. And the British were not alone in carrying on this nefarious trade. Many a Yankee clipper captain likewise had no qualms about bringing in a cargo of the terrible drug or taking away a load of Chinese coolies indentured to toil on some West Indian plantation or in the mines of Peru.

In the interests of this immoral opium trade, Britain even went so far as to wage war upon China twice. After the first war, the notorious Opium War of 1839-1842, in addition to other extensive indemnities and extortions, Britain forced the Chinese Government to pay compensation amounting to $6,000,000 for opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities—compensation for a smuggled contraband, the confiscation of which was the legal right and duty of the Chinese officials. After the second war, the War of 1858-60, the British actually forced the Chinese Government to scrap the prohibitions against opium and to legalize the opium trade. The belated withdrawal of the British from the opium trade more than half a century later after the economic raison d'etre had disappeared and after the havoc upon China had already been committed fails to extenuate the crime of the British.

III

But now comes Japan to redress these wrongs which Asiatics have suffered at the hands of the British imperialists for centuries. Exactly one hundred years after the close of the infamous Opium War, Japanese doctors are coming to the help of the Chinese to rescue them from the bondage of a cruel habit foisted upon them by the greed of the British. Aside from the matter of the newly announced cure, the Japanese are particularly fitted to perform this task in view of their extensive experience. Japan is the one Asiatic country which has never been troubled by the problem of opium. Japan's experiences in stamping out the opium habit in places which have relatively recently come under her influence like Taiwan, attest to her capability in this regard. To be sure, Japan's method of bringing all opium production in recently acquired countries under strict government control has been utilized by Japan's enemies to spread the canard that the Japanese Government officially engages in the opium business. But this government control is a mere means for bringing about a gradual restriction and eventual abolition, as Japan's historical record in Taiwan adequately proves. No country in Asia has done so much as Japan in the practical work of curbing the opium evil. Hence it is significant that the commendable work which the Nanking Government is today carrying out in eradicating the opium evil in China is receiving the heartiest support of the Japanese Government, as witnessed by the latest news accounts.

These facts prove that it is not only in a political sense that Japan is waging a war of liberation of all Greater East Asia from the clutches of Anglo-American imperialism. Japan is waging a crusade in the medical, cultural, moral, spiritual, and every other sense for the emancipation of all Asiatics so that they may lead a freer, more abundant life. The cure for opium addiction and the methods for spreading its application constitute only one example of a great movement which is being carried on along a wide and diversified front by the Japanese for the welfare of all Asiatics.

Renewal of Self-Consciousness Needed

It was some small degree of self-recognition that re-made Japan, and enabled her to weather the storm under which so much of the Oriental world went down. And it must be a renewal of the same self-consciousness that shall build up Asia again into her ancient civilization and strength. The very times are bewildered by the manifoldness of the possibilities opening out before them. Even Japan cannot, in the tangled skein of the Meiji period, find that single thread which will give her the clue to her own future. Her past has been clear and continuous as a mala, a rosary, of crystals. From the early days of the Asuka period, when the national destiny was first bestowed, as the receiver and concentrator, by her Yamato genius, of Indian ideals and Chinese ethics; through the succeeding preliminary phases of Nara and Heian, to the revelation of her vast powers in the unmeasured devotion of her Fujiwara period, is her heroic reaction of Kamakura, culminating in the stern enthusiasm and lofty abstinence of that Ashikaga knighthood who sought with so austere a passion after death—through all these phases the evolution of the nation is clear and unconfused, like that of a single personality. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Cha-no-yu Is Like Poetry

Cha-no-yu is more than a ceremony—it is a fine art; it is poetry, with articulate gestures for rhythms: it is a modus operandi of soul discipline. Its greatest value lies in this last phase. Not infrequently the other phases preponderated in the mind of its votaries, but that does not prove that its essence was not of a spiritual nature. (From "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

Biography of Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Chapter V

Late afternoon of February eleventh saw the desperate retaliation of the British army. Bombardment after bombardment followed; fire after fire found its mark on the front line of the Japanese Army; shot after shot blasted away the advantage held by the Japanese, stemming the ferocity of their attack, retarding the speed of their advance.

Under the sweltering afternoon sun, three hundred cannons kept up a continuous, ear-blasting roar. The site of Bukit Timah, shaken to its foundation by the incessant reverberation of guns, was enveloped in thick, yellow smoke. February eleventh saw its close with the deadlock of two forces, unyielding, and obdurate.

February twelfth dawned another day. Of this attack, the Chief of Staff under Lieutenant General Yamashita gives a vividly graphic account—

"Slowly, steadily, we began to press the enemy. Inch by inch we crawled toward their line. For every inch we took, we forced them to fall back an inch, and by the morning of the following day, after a deadly hand to hand skirmish with swords and bayonets, we succeeded in occupying the reservoir and its neighborhood.

"By this time, a number of our heavy guns had arrived, and we promptly started in bombarding the large buildings in which were installed the enemy's military equipments. Hour followed hour, and the bombardment became heavier and more alarming. By the morning of the fifteenth, its volley and volume had reached a terrific crescendo.

"The wife of the British Governor General, panic-stricken with fear, is said to have repeatedly implored her husband to stop the fight. A series of such disrupting incidents must have occurred, undermining the confidence and morale of the British people, paving the way for the ultimate downfall of Singapore, for through ordinary methods of warfare alone, it is practically impossible to effect the fall of this stronghold.

The Decisive Engagement

"Britain has been recognized as a first class nation, and as such, it was necessary that she keep up her pride and maintain her respectability in the eyes of the world. She fully realized that the fall of Singapore spelled a disastrous finale to the future of the British Empire. To Japan, the fall of Singapore was equally important for the accomplishment of her aim—the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Both the Japanese Forces and the British were therefore exerting their utmost effort to best each other in this titanic struggle.

"The morning of the fifteenth catapulted forth with a terrific volley of fire. With no sign of a possible enemy surrender, the Japanese forces started a furious, incessant bombardment against the city.

"At the outset of the campaign, we had equipped ourselves with 1,000 shots per gun, but of this number, 100 had been used before and during the time we crossed the waterway. An equal number had been used in bombarding the large building in the city, so that at the time of our most violently concentrated attack, we had only about 200 shots per gun on hand.

"Early on the morning of the fifteenth, we received a report at the headquarters, informing us that at 10 o'clock a certain corps had decided to charge the Keppel fortress, the enemy's last stronghold at the southern end of the island. Upon receipt of this news, I hastened to the headquarters of the corps, where I found conditions in an almost hopelessly desperate state.

Heavy Fighting

"The object of direct enemy bombardment, the vicinity was in a chaos of destruction and confusion. Bombs were bursting everywhere in rapid succession: metal chips and splinters were flying perilously close to the head and body, finding their marks on the grim soldiers alarmingly too often. Above the din of a conglomeration of deafening sounds, only the sharp sound of metal striking steel helmets could be clearly identified. Clouds of thick, yellow smoke and dust enveloped the vicinity, adding an ominious, heavy oppression to the scene.

"The windows of my motorcar were steadily cracking under the reverberations; some were smashed by stray bullets and shrapnels. A few feet from me a sudden shot exploded. Two men fell. A third lay momentarily stunned. Seeing his two comrades, he arose, and throwing a blanket over the body of one, he carried it to a shelter-trench 50 meters away. Silently he returned and bore the body of his other comrade. Side by side he laid his comrades, and amidst the turmoil and confusion around him, he quietly heaped loose earth over their bodies. Opening his canteen, he sprinkled water where there heads lay buried, and placing beside them a few hard biscuits, he offered silent prayer for the souls of his departed friends. In the midst of imminent danger and sudden death, he was serenity itself. He was almost god-like in his unconcern and detachment from the realities surrounding him. After his simple deed, he came before me, and quietly stating, 'I go now to join my comrades,' he charged into the fray. One sharp salute, and he was gone.

"In the afternoon, I called at the headquarters of another corps. There, I found Mutaguchi strongly insisting upon going to the front line of battle against the advice of the staff members. Advising him against such foolhardy intention, I informed him that I had been at the front and had witnessed its condition. 'The morale of your men is at its best. Bukit Timah heights will fall. The bayonet charge which you proposed has somewhat been delayed so that if you should go to the front now, your officers may possibly believe that you have come to rebuke them. If they should be tempted to hasten the charge, there will be unnecessary sacrifice of life. I ask that you abandon your intention.'

The Man Mutaguchi

"Mutaguchi listened to me in silence. There were sudden tears in his eyes. 'I have no intention of rebuking my officers. My men and I, we have gone through much together. They know and understand me perfectly. Tonight my unit will probably make their last and most desperate charge. There will be many who will die—commander of the units, lesser officers, soldiers. I wish to see them for the last time before I let them go. They know my feelings, my men.'

"Reluctant tears wet his cheeks. There was nothing I could say, for deep within me, I sympathized and respected his honest sentiments. There welled in me a profound thankfulness that loyalty and faith, respect and affection between officers and men permeated the ranks and files of the Japanese Army.

"Finally I said to him: 'For the sake of your men and officers, I ask you to go to the front line of battle.'

"The battle in the meantime was still raging heatedly. With the situation tending more and more to turn into a street fight, it was necessary for me to return to the general headquarters to formulate a new plan of military operations. It was on my way back that I received a sudden telephone call, informing me that the British army had surrendered."

Of the British surrender, Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa said, "An ancient saying states: 'There is no general who is defeated in battle who does not think that he may be defeated.'"

In the Periodicals

The China Digest: a monthly magazine, August, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the China Digest Inc. Spotlite, Shanghai. Leading articles: Two Important Festivals, The Nippon Air Force: Past and Present, China's Tears Drying Up, Sport in Ancient China, Religious Influences on Woodcarving, Chinese Discoveries, Wandering in the South Seas, Discovery and Mistake, Jungle Paths, The Manchu Language, When You Are Sixty, and Beneath The Mulberry Tree.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 306 dated August 19, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: The Meaning of the Sea Battle Off Solomon Islands, Study on the Enemy's Resistance Power, and Simplification of Administration.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 234 dated August 19, 1942. Price 10 sen. The leading news items of the fighting and home fronts are vividly told in picture with brief explanations.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Second Front

To the Editor:

Churchill, in his recent visit to Moscow deceived the Soviets into believing that he will create a second front in Western Europe. But the Englishmen in general are not at all enthusiastic over such a project. A "BBC" commentator declared that it should not be assumed that the opening of a second front would be the immediate result of the Moscow conversations. He stressed that there is not the least foundation for any such assumption, and says the Allies have never promised to establish a second front in Europe.

In the same phlegmatic vein the New York Times declared: "The cautious wording of the official statement issued in Moscow about the talks should dispel the idea that any important plans had been formulated." This shows neither the Americans nor the Englishmen are behind their leaders.

Churchill Attacked

Churchill, to put himself in Stalin's grace, might have promised a second front. Hore-Belisha, former British Minister of War, for one, squarely warned his Government against such an undertaking. He declared: "The Lord Privy Seal, who had injected a new spirit into the Government, had opened up a new chapter of hope by his speech at Bristol last week-end, in which he looked forward to the day when we could open a second front. But if that expedition was to be undertaken, let it not be embarked upon unless the modern tactical lessons had been mastered. The opening of a second front would be perhaps the biggest undertaking in British military history. The Government would be taking a considerable and weighty responsibility on its shoulders. It must not be hounded into the discharge of that responsibility. Worse than undertaking it would be to undertake to fail." Hore-Belisha declared that should Britain tackle the job of a second front it would be the end of the British Empire.

Hore-Belisha, then, went on to criticise Churchill for directing the war when he did not know the ABC of military tactics. Hore-Belisha declared: "We have no longer a co-ordination Committee, but a system by which the Prime Minister superintends on behalf of the War Cabinet, the work of the Chiefs of Staff Committee."

Ignorant of Tactics

Hore-Belisha contends that just because a man ignorant of military affairs conducted the war, Britain has suffered defeats beginning with the disaster of Norway to the Burma debacle, and he might have added the Tobruk and Egyptian disasters. Hore-Belisha continued that the empire was taken by the enemy because a man ignorant of war tactics sits at the helm of state. He said, "Eye-witnesses told that the onslaught on Kerch was preceded by 2,000 Stukas. Roaring over the Russian position, they made a pathway for the German advance. Churchill provided no such weapon for the British army. The Japanese swiftly passed down through Malaya. How did they do it? With machines specially designed for army uses—the dive-bombers. Singapore was subdued, a whole empire was taken by modern tactics."

The British people have lost all confidence in Churchill's ability to lead them to victory. He may talk the lingo of a hero, but he is shaking in his boots in fear of his own people. To safeguard himself he curries favor with tyrants like Roosevelt. He moved his stiff legs and hopped here and there like a messenger boy. He tried to outwit Stalin, and in his turn was forced by Roosevelt to sell the British Empire at a black-market price. But the infuriated British people turned Parliament into a bedlam when the Churchill Government made them pass the Bill authorizing Uncle Sam enjoy Extraterritorial rights in the British Empire. Such is the atmosphere in which the second front is being built.

K. T.

August 23, 1942.

CHINESE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN SOUTHERN ASIA IS EXTENSIVE

They Have Investments in Practically All Industries —Also Control Banks

By HOROSHI HIGUCHI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The Chinese merchants in the Philippines, in the Indies, Malaya, Borneo, French Indo-China and Thailand wield tremendous economic power. Their commercialism has infiltrated into every conceivable field of activity. Their activities are inextricably routed in retail and wholesale trades, agriculture, industries, as well as in banking and loan and general agencies.

Their economic status differ according to the locality, but wherever they have gone, they have proved themselves very enterprising, and many of them have accumulated huge wealth. But, generally, their commercial enterprises do not take the form of large companies. They are organized on a small partnership or as a single proprietorship.

The total amount of Chinese investment in the South in terms of Japanese exchange is roughly ¥4,000,000,000 of which about ¥800,000,000 is invested in rice-hulling, rubber, and cotton industries.

In the Philippines, according to a census taken by the South Seas Association, of the total foreign investments of $1,442,500,000, Chinese investment totalled roughly $100,000,000 or about 7 per cent. This is only second to the American capital in the islands.

Huge Investment

The Chinese dominate the commercial life of the Philippines. In retail and wholesale trades alone, their investment is said to exceed $80,000,000. Prof. Harry F. McNear in his book published in 1925 dealing with the position of the Chinese abroad had noted the economic strength of the Chinese in the Philippines. He declared that according to a survey made by the Commonwealth Government on national income, it was found that the Chinese controlled 90 per cent of the retail trade and a large majority of the wholesale business of the islands.

In recent years, in spite of the influx of Japanese capital into the islands and the increasing amount of Filipino investment in the islands' commerce, the Chinese still controlled about 70 per cent of the businesses.

Their activities are confined to the primary products of the islands, such as coconut oil, tobacco, rice, hemp, sugar and copra. They are also dominant in the lumber industry where they have made an investment of $4,000,000, and in the land and ocean transportation business where the investment is $1,000,000.

The Chinese also have a controlling hand in the Philippines' agriculture. Although there investment in cultivation and land reclamation is insignificant, the Chinese monopolize the packing and the marketing of the agricultural products.

The biggest single Chinese enterprise in the Philippines is the Restoration Bank. Its main office is located in Manila and branch offices in Shanghai and Amoy. It has $5,713,300 as paid-in capital, and a net profit of $961,000 for 1935. It is the financing agent of the Chinese and the Filipino merchants, and also handles Chinese exchange.

Mainly Fukien Chinese

The Chinese in Malaya generally come from Fukien, Kwangtung Provinces and from Hainan Island. The majority of the Fukienese are engaged in either commercial or agricultural pursuit. Others constitute the bulk of the tin mining manpower. The most influential group of Chinese is the merchants, who do retail and wholesale businesses with the natives.

The Chinese in Malaya and elsewhere in the South are divided into two classes—the Baba or Pranakan, who are native-born Chinese, usually of Fukienese descent, and the Sinke, the newcomers. The Baba class is the capitalists, businessmen, and merchants. They are wealthy and very influential in the Peninsula. They are shrewd and clever. The Sinke Chinese are relatively poor and by occupation they are engaged in menial labor.

Banks on Shonan Island are the largest commercial enterprises of the Chinese in Malaya. In all, there are six banks, five of them on Shonan Island and one at Kuala Lumpur. The Chinese Bank, (Kakyo Ginko) the largest in Malaya, is also the largest Chinese bank outside of China. With its main bank at the former Singapore city, and branches in Penang, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Amoy, the Chinese Bank was the banking nerve of the Chinese in the South prior to the war.

Although other banks were established comparatively recently and their capitalization was small, they were the banking agents of the Chinese merchants of the Malay Peninsula, and their activities were large.

In rubber cultivation, which is one of the leading Malayan industries, the Chinese in 1935 had under cultivation roughly 351,920 acres out of the total rubber acreage of 2,021,969. This is approximately 15 per cent of the entire cultivation.

In Tin Mining

For many years, Chinese and tin were under inseparable relationship. Tin mining in Malaya was first started by the Chinese several hundred years ago and in 1912, of the total tin output, 80 per cent was produced by the Chinese. With the influx of modern mining technology, however, the Chinese were forced to yield some ground to the Europeans who now produce about 66 per cent of the tin compared to 34 per cent for the Chinese.

The Malayan Chinese also monopolized the pineapple canning industry. Its annual output of 66,000 tons was only second to that of the Hawaiian pineapple production. The canning was principally done in Shonan City by 16 major canneries, all of which were operated by Chinese capital.

According to a census taken in 1930, there were 1,230,000 Chinese in the Indies. At present, it is estimated that the number exceeds 1,300,000. As in Malaya, the Chinese here are also divided into two distinct classes—the Baba and Sinke. Older stocks of the Baba have been established in the Indies for more than three hundred years. Here too, the Baba class is the well-to-do. They are landlords, plantation owners, retailers and wholesalers of various merchandise. The Sinkes are engaged in small businesses and in manual labor.

Although the discriminatory laws enforced by the Dutch Administration tried to restrict the activities of the Chinese, their position remained unshakable due to their number and wealth. A survey taken as way back as 1918 showed that of the total investments in the Indies of 3,290,000,000 gilders, Chinese investment totaled 300,004,000 gilders, or roughly 10 per cent. This ranked second to Dutch investment. A large part of the investment was made on land, farms and commerce.

Chinese enterprise in the Indies of note is the Batavia Bank. Although its capital is only 50,000 gilders, its scope of activity as a banking facility is considerable. The Chinese Bank of Shonanto City possessed branch offices in Batavia, Palembang, and Surabaya, and the activities of these branch officers exceeded that of the main office in Shonanto.

Investments in agriculture were also considerable, though on small scale. Large investments were made on sugar cane, rubber, tea and coffee industries. There was much Chinese money invested in sugar refining.

In French Indo-China

Out of the total population of 190,000 of the famous Chinese town of Cholon, roughly 100,000 are Chinese. In every respect, this town is typically Chinese. In other parts of Indo-China also, the Chinese are firmly established.

The Chinese in Indo-China are engaged most extensively in agriculture. Their main pursuits are in rice, rubber, tobacco, cotton and tea growing. Also, Chinese labor plays an important part in the country.

In the industrial field, the Chinese monopolize the rice-hulling industry in which hundreds of million dollars' worth of Chinese capital is invested. Though some French capital attempted to move into this field, with huge mills, highly mechanized, they were not able to compete with the Chinese.

The Chinese are also engaged in lumbering and leather industries in Cholon and Saigon.

In commerce, the Chinese in Indo-China are engaged in retail and wholesale trades similarly like the rest of the Chinese in the Southern Regions. Their field, however, is principally rice marketing. Also, Chinese agents are playing an im-

(Continued on Page 5)